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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon... ..Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.50	7.10
Yau-mai... ..Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.59	7.19
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.11	7.31
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.24	7.44
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.31	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.28	7.48
Fanning... ..Dep.	7.59	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.39	7.59
Shum-chui... ..Dep.	7.58	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.43	8.03
Shum-chui... ..Arr.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.49	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chui... ..Dep.	7.21	9.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.13	5.28	6.43
Shum-chui... ..Dep.	7.23	9.15	10.48	11.47	3.07	4.20	5.35	6.50
Fanning... ..Dep.	7.33	9.15	10.48	11.51	3.11	4.24	5.39	6.54
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.43	9.25	10.58	12.03	3.21	4.34	5.49	7.04
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.51	9.33	11.06	12.07	3.25	4.38	5.53	7.08
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.59	9.43	11.17	12.21	3.33	4.46	6.01	7.16
Yau-mai... ..Dep.	8.13	9.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.03	6.18	7.33
Kowloon... ..Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.11	6.26	7.41

#### SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon... ..Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	3.25	5.50	7.10
Yau-mai... ..Dep.	6.50	—	—	10.39	12.09	3.31	5.56	7.19
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.02	—	—	10.51	12.21	3.43	6.08	7.31
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.16	—	—	11.04	12.34	3.56	6.21	7.44
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.31	—	—	11.08	12.38	4.00	6.25	7.48
Fanning... ..Dep.	7.59	—	—	11.18	12.48	4.11	6.36	7.59
Shum-chui... ..Dep.	7.58	9.13	10.07	11.22	12.52	4.24	6.49	8.03
Shum-chui... ..Arr.	7.43	9.13	10.13	11.28	12.58	4.31	6.56	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chui... ..Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.30	6.47	8.03
Shum-chui... ..Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.37	6.54	8.10
Fanning... ..Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.41	6.58	8.14
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.03	3.21	4.38	5.51	7.08	8.24
Tai-po... ..Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.55	7.12	8.28
Shatin... ..Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.33	4.50	6.03	7.20	8.36
Yau-mai... ..Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.20	7.37	8.53
Kowloon... ..Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.28	7.45	9.01

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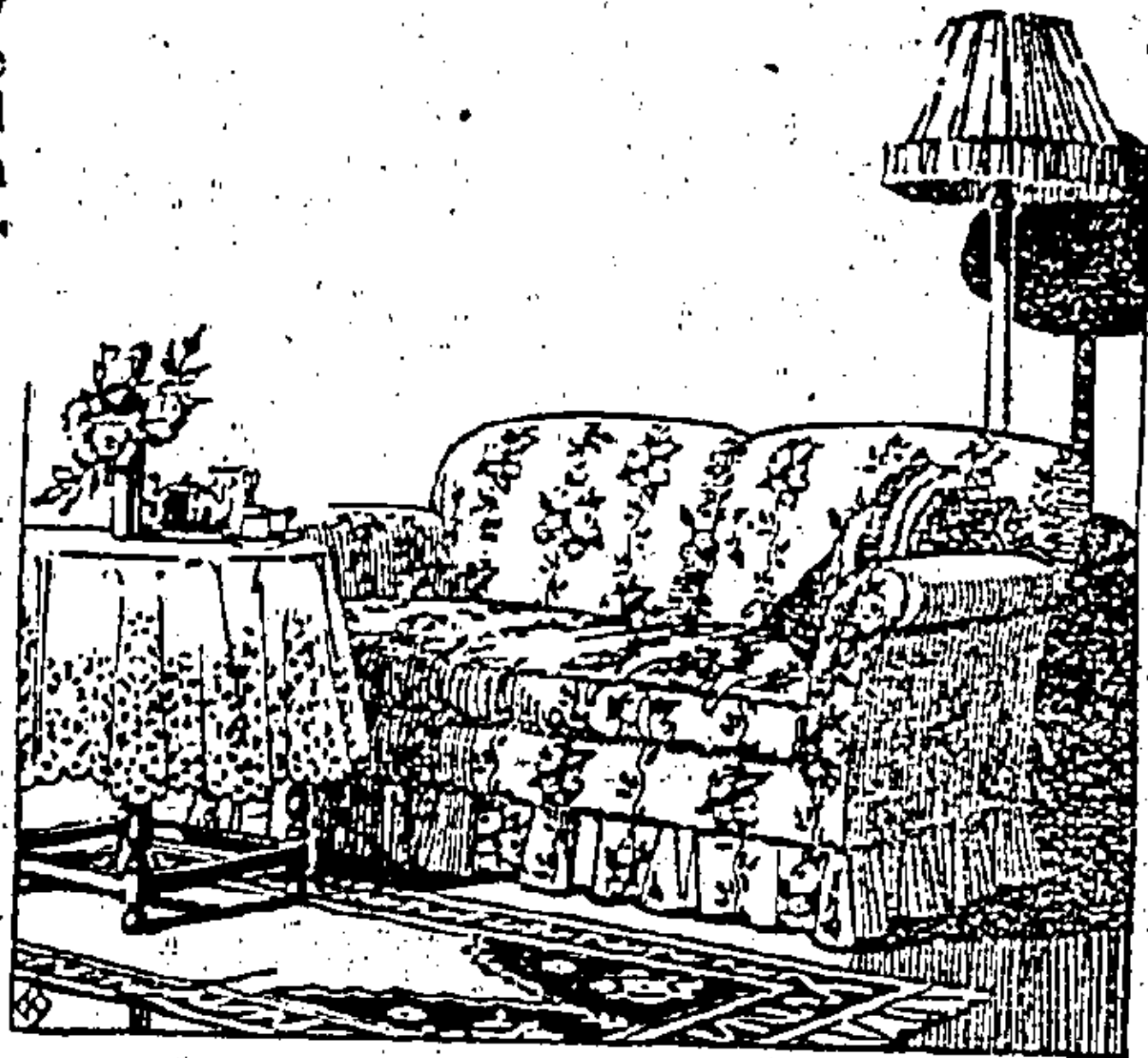
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## LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL  
LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

Division I.									
	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals	
Kowloon	12	9	2	1	39	9	19		
East Surreys	11	7	2	2	28	9	18		
Hongkong Club	13	7	4	2	14	13	18		
South China	10	5	3	2	10	11	13		
Club de Rec.	10	4	5	1	21	28	9		
R.A.	19	3	6	3	16	28	9		
H.K. Police	13	3	8	2	12	20	8		
H.M.S. Tamar	13	2	10	1	9	37	8		

Division II.									
	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals	
Kowloon Res.	12	8	2	2	29	9	18		
East Surreys Res.	12	7	2	3	23	10	17		
South China	10	6	1	1	18	8	17		
R.A. Res.	13	4	4	4	15	20	13		
St. Joseph's	12	3	6	3	15	31	8		
Drums	11	3	8	0	14	25	6		
Club de Rec.	11	0	10	1	9	41	1		

Division II. "B."  
Moslem Club "A" 12 8 3 1 34 13 17  
University "A" 11 7 3 1 38 19 15  
South China "C" 9 6 0 2 20 8 12  
St. Joseph's Reserves 11 5 5 1 12 22 11  
East Surreys Res. 12 4 6 2 18 21 10  
St. Joseph's Boarders 11 3 6 2 17 37 3  
Kowloon "B" 11 0 10 1 8 23

Kowloon head the Senior Division with only two more games to play—South China and Hongkong Club. They can finish with a total of 23 points, but yet have two hard games to play.

Their nearest rivals are the East Surreys who have to play the Club de Recreo twice and the R.A. By winning their remaining fixtures, and on present form there should be little doubt about it—the East Surreys can finish with a total of 22 points, i.e., one less than Kowloon.

South China have yet to play four games—Kowloon, R.A., Police and Club de Recreo. By winning these four games they can finish with a total of 20 points. Their game with Kowloon will be keenly watched by the East Surreys. The game should be played on the Kowloon ground.

The Club will complete their league season when they meet Kowloon. Losing to the East Surreys in mid-week and drawing with the Police on Saturday last put them out of the running for the championship this season.

H.M.S. Tamar opened the season well, winning their first two games, but owing to frequent changes in their team, have secured one point only in their last eleven games. Their remaining game is with the Club de Recreo.

The Babes of the League, the Club de Recreo, have four games to play—East Surreys twice, South China and Tamar, and have reached the semi-final of the Senior Shield Competition. Kowloon Reserves have completed their programme and head the "A" Division, but they are likely to be displaced by South China "A" who with two games to play are one point only behind the leaders. South China "A" have yet to play, Club de Recreo and East Surreys Drums. The "A" team should win against the Club de Recreo who have not scored a win in the league (except against the Club Reserves which has been erased) but they have reached the final of the Junior Shield Competition. By losing last Saturday, the East Surreys Reserves lost their chances in being either league champions or runners-up this season. They have scored the greatest number of goals to date in the three divisions of the league.

The R.A. Reserves opened the season well but fell away towards its close and finish on the half-way line with a point for each match played.

The Club de Recreo finish at the bottom of the table. Their only point came in the match with St. Joseph's when four goals were divided between them.

In the "B" Division, South China "C" appeared, to be the champions although at the moment they are headed by the Moslem Club "A" and the University. The "C" team have yet four games to play—University, St. Joseph's Res., St. Joseph's Boarders and Kowloon "B". With the exception of the University game they should have easy wins but the Students should fully extend them if they want to go through the season without a defeat. A win for the University would place them on equal terms with the Moslem Club. Kowloon "B" secured their only point against the University in a four goals game.

To-day at Soekunpo, the East Surreys meet the Club de Recreo in the Hongkong League, Division I. Kick-off at 5.15 p.m.

## GOLF.

The Bogey Pool at Fanling, 13th-15th March, was won by T. Ramsay, all square.

Other scores:—  
A. H. Ferguson ..... 1 down.  
J. S. McLaren ..... 1 down.  
W. L. Dunbar ..... 2 down.  
(30 entries).

MANILA CIGAR MENACED.  
REDUCTION IN PRICE SOUGHT  
BY U.S. DEALERS.

The repeated complaints of American dealers in the United States against the high price of Manila cigars is indicated as a new menace in the United States market for the Philippine product, says the Manila Times.

It was pointed out in a cable received in the city that unless the price is reduced soon the cigars are bound to lose their place in the American market because they will not be able to compete with the products of other countries which are being imported at a ridiculous, low price.

BRITAIN'S GREAT STAKE IN  
CHINA.VALUABLE INTERESTS BEING  
THROWN AWAY.

[BY ROBERT MACHRAY IN "THE SUNDAY PICTORIAL"]

Although nothing in international affairs is so important, speaking generally, as the chaos in China, accompanied there, as it is, by the Bolshevik menace to the peace of the world, it must be

admitted that the great majority of the British people take but a very tepid interest in that vast country. Of course, those who have a direct concern, financial or commercial, in it do keep themselves more or less well informed about it.

But it is high time that our public as a whole should wake up to the fact that Britain's stake in China is already so enormous as to be a matter of deep national significance, and that its preservation is vital.

At the beginning of 1925 the value of that stake, expressed in interests in trade, railways, mines, harbours, ships, concessions, buildings, and so forth, was put at the colossal figure of three hundred millions sterling, and the revenue derived from it, whether in shipping or other services and in returns from investments, must have played no inconsiderable part in augmenting our "invisible exports."

This round sum of three hundred millions covered Hongkong, the greatest of our ports in the Far East, and one of the three or four greatest ports of the world.

All this was true up to about seven or eight months ago, when, with the riots in Shanghai that broke out at the end of last May, and those that followed on it elsewhere, a terrible change for the worse soon manifested itself—to the serious detriment of Britain in particular.

By the beginning of the present year Britain's stake in China had been reduced in value by about one-third, or, say, one hundred millions, with a corresponding decline inevitable in the invisible exports. The worst of it is that while there is a slight improvement in the British trade position in Central China, which means Shanghai and the Yangtze region, the indications in South China, which in this connection implies Hongkong and Canton, as well as in North China, or the Peking-Tientsin area, are increasingly unfavourable.

A fortnight ago Mr. Baldwin, reviewing the trade outlook, spoke hopefully of improving prospects in every land except China. He did state—that is the case—that even in China trade showed a remarkable resiliency, despite the bad conditions, but he declared that no favourable development could be expected until the conditions altered. He was speaking of political conditions, but the truth is that this resiliency springs from two abiding non-political factors in the Chinese situation.

One is that China is not only a great market, but is potentially much the greatest market in the world, because with a population which is about as large as that of Europe, and which works far harder than that of Europe, its requirements are ever expanding. The other thing is that the Chinese are born traders, and notwithstanding the frightful disorder in which their country is plunged, miss no opportunity of trading among themselves and with foreigners. China's general trade is not decreasing, but increasing.

This being so, how is it that the British stake in China has declined to such a lamentable extent? Why is it that British trade has shrunk in China so disastrously?

China is very far off, its leaders' names are hard to remember, and its military and political fluctuations are difficult to follow. It may help the ordinary reader if he will remember that three places count politically—Peking, Shanghai, and Canton. Mukden is within the sphere of Peking. Five men count politically; three are Chinese—Chang Tso Li, or simply Chang; Feng Yu Hsiang, or plain Feng; and Wu Pei Fu, otherwise Wu; the two others are Russians—Karakhani, Soviet Ambassador at Peking, and Borodin, Soviet adviser of the Canton Government.

Note, that apart from the two Bolsheviks, no foreign representative, whether British, Japanese or American, stands out prominently in the picture—which is remarkable. Surely, it might be supposed, some British representative, with that immense British stake behind him, would be a great figure in China; this is not so! That is significant of one of the reasons why British interests in China have depreciated as they have done. I am casting no aspersions on the British Minister at Peking, as he is merely carrying out the policy imposed on him from London, where the blame lies.

Chang Feng and Wu are militarist leaders and their struggles and those of others like them have kept China in constant turmoil for ten years. The stage shifts, some actors disappear, some come on again, while others vanish altogether; but the play is always the same, which briefly is the capture of the Chinese Government at Peking. Now, one is victorious, now another, and all the time China is chaos. Add the growth of a disturbing national consciousness and the lawlessness of the students, both exploited by Karakhani and Borodin against Britain for their own ends; as was seen in the riots at Shanghai, Peking and elsewhere last summer.

## GOVERNMENT LOOKS ON.

Posing as the friend of China, Soviet Russia, through Karakhani, has denounced the British, above all other foreigners, as "capitalistic" and "imperialistic," and as the chief upholders of the "unequal" treaties. And not without effect. It is to be feared that large numbers in North and Central China regard us as enemies. In South

(Continued on next column.)

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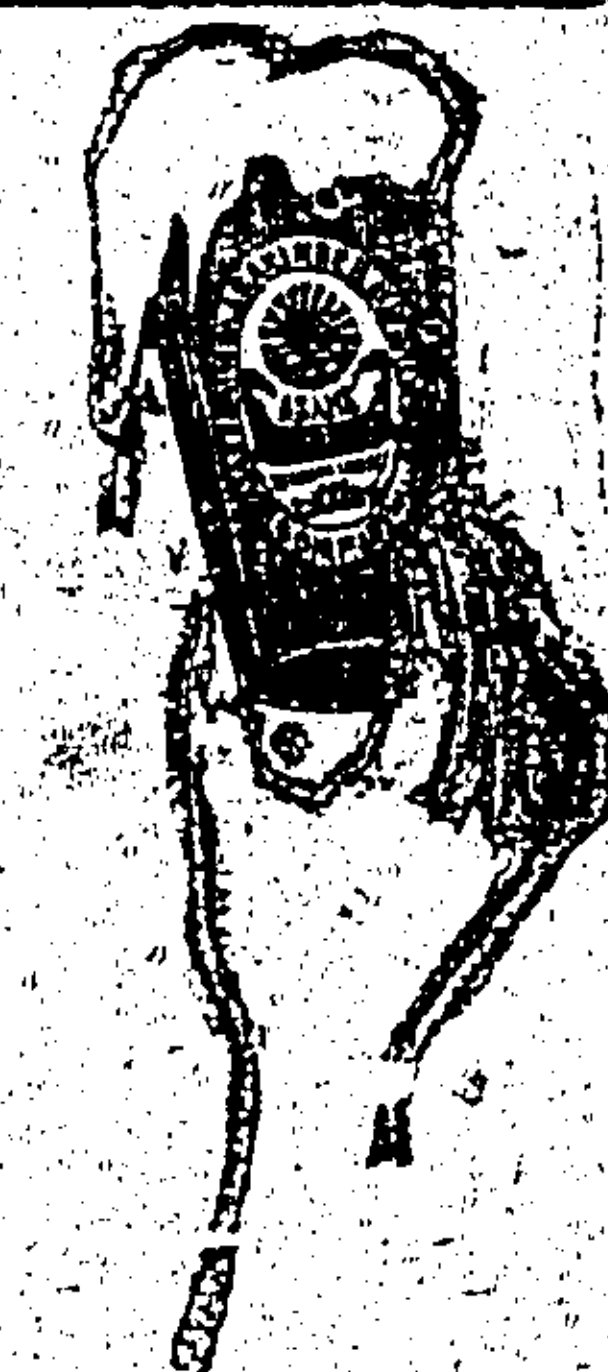
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China—the position is very much worse.

Our Government has done nothing to make a change in the situation, this, in the opinion—justified, I believe—of the British communities in China, is the greatest reason for the depreciation of the British stake in China. Our Government has simply looked on.

How different was the attitude of Japan, and even of Soviet Russia, when their interests were directly threatened lately. In the recent fighting Japan ordered the combatants of the Manchurian railways, which she had built, and prepared to keep them off if necessary. It wasn't.

The mere threat of force on the part of Soviet Russia sufficed to bring Chang to terms, respecting the Chinese Eastern Railway. Firmness, just firmness, was enough. Firmness is the one thing all Eastern peoples understand, and this is what our Government has not shown in China. It is this that is mainly responsible for the huge British losses.

What Sir Austen Chamberlain said in Parliament on Wednesday regarding the situation was a carefully officialised statement which really amounted to



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The story seems incredible as to how many of other cases relieved by the powerful Laval for the treatment of skin diseases.  
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nothing more than a dose of soothing syrup. Yet, while it made the most of one's or two bright features, it utterly neglected to put in its proper perspective the salient fact of the immense loss in value of the British stake in China, which is the thing that counts.

Nor has he anything better to suggest than to wait on events. "Wait and see" did not make the British Empire, nor will it maintain it.



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TO-NIGHT (March 24th.)

"NO, NO, NANETTE."

THURSDAY 25th. "THE SPORT OF KINGS."

FRIDAY 26th. "THE GHOST TRAIN."

SATURDAY 27th. "THE UNFAIR SEX."

SATURDAY 27th. Special Matinee at 4.15 "NO, NO, NANETTE."

Book at MOUTRIE'S. Prices \$4, \$2 and \$1. (Limited)

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# WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. LOCAL PROGRESS IN 1925.

The following extracts are made from the Annual Report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

The Chamber is indebted to the Public Works Department for the following notes on the development of Wireless Telegraphy during 1925:

"Interport traffic suffered considerably from the strike and boycott. The Canton service was discontinued on June 26th, and has not since been resumed. Owing to the inability of the Swatow Station to maintain communication with Hongkong, the Swatow service was very irregular from January to the end of May. From June onwards a greatly improved service was maintained with the result that the volume of traffic increased considerably until it was found necessary to discontinue the service at the end of October. The Indo-China service has attracted a larger volume of traffic since the commencement of the direct service with Hanoi in October. The Yunnanfu service via Hanoi was opened on November 1st, 1925. During December the Yunnanfu traffic increased 100 per cent."

"The volume of ordinary ship traffic remains about the same, the normal increase having been counterbalanced by the loss due to the unsettled conditions prevailing, which caused ships to be laid up or diverted to other trade routes."

"The installation of the 6 K.W., Continuous Wave Transmitter has been completed and has enabled a larger range to be worked."

"The aerial telegraph lines between the Post Office and D'Aguilar have been replaced by underground cables."

"The power supply cable has been laid and is in satisfactory operation."

"Further investigations have been made in connection with the Direction Finder, but no satisfactory results have been obtained and it is most probable that this service will have to be abandoned. Before doing so, however, every effort is being made to overcome the difficulties experienced."

The following statistics of Wireless and Telegraph traffic handled during the year 1925, will be of interest:

Forwarded Rec. Total		
Canton	3,566	971 4,537
Swatow	3,344	2,700 6,044
Hanoi	128	848 976
Kwang Chow Wan	975	1,131 2,106
Yunnanfu	62	153 215
Other Stations (Macao, Pratas, Waichow, etc.)	254	319 573

Interport Traffic Totals 14,241  
Ship to Shore 2,408 7,055 9,463  
Steamer Advances 45 4,519 4,564  
Paid Press Messages 12

Total Paid Traffic 28,279  
Meteorological 1,031 4,507 5,538  
Naval Warnings 81 6 87  
Unpaid Press Messages 153

Unpaid Traffic Totals 5,809  
Grand Total 34,087

The above total of 34,087 messages represented 523,675 words transmitted or received. The number of weather reports and typhoon warnings handled during the year numbered 6,538. From July to December 360 messages were handled between Hongkong and the Pratas Shoal.

The following is a comparison of Ship and Interport Traffic for the period 1925 to 1923:

Forwarded Received Total		
1922	9,964	7,885 17,849
1923	3,469	8,068 11,537
1924	11,242	12,473 23,715
1925	10,524	13,180 23,704

# WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

Further consideration was given during the early part of the year to the question of improved wireless communication, to which much space was devoted in the last Annual Report.

On January 28th, the Chamber informed the Government, in response to an enquiry that, in its opinion the following were the directions in which wireless communication from Hongkong could be extended in the order of importance:

- Communication with stations within a 500 miles circle of Hongkong.
- Communication with medium distance stations, e.g., Singapore, Shanghai and Manila.
- High power long distance communication with, for example, Australia, Aden, etc.

The Chamber expressed the opinion that extension of communication within a 500 mile radius—which it was understood could be quickly arranged, at any rate so far as the Hongkong end is concerned—would be of very considerable benefit to the Commercial Community, having regard to the fact that other rapid means of communication is either non-existent or liable to constant interruption. Places with which it was suggested wireless communication would be of great advantage were Pakhoi and Hoihow, with improved arrangements with regard to Canton and Swatow, where messages were subject to protracted delays. It was also stated that a continuous service throughout the twenty-four hours—Sundays and week days—was highly desirable and that the delivery and reception of messages should not be dependent upon the hours when the Post Office was open, especially having regard to the fact that there is extensive "ship to shore" traffic. It frequently occurred during week ends that a passenger who sent a wireless message when en route to Hongkong reached the Port before his message was delivered.

In making these observations regarding local wireless services, the Chamber did not overlook the necessity for long-distance wireless development, which was declared to be wholly unworthy of this great Port and of its needs. It was realized, however, that extension of wireless communication beyond local areas involved protracted negotiation

(Continued on next column.)

# HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Market 23rd, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,055 1/2
Do. London	\$124 1/2
Chartered Bank	\$214 1/2
Merchants Bank, A. & B.	\$250 1/2
Do. C.	\$218 1/2
P. & O. Bank	\$291 1/2
East Asia Bank	\$270 1/2
Canton Insurance	\$220 1/2
China Underwriters	\$14 1/2
North China Insurance	\$15 1/2
Union Insurance	\$285 1/2
Yangtze Insurance	\$44 1/2
China Fire Insurance	\$163 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$270 1/2
Douglases	\$23 1/2
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$24 1/2
Hongkong Tugs	\$24 1/2
Indo-China (Fret.)	\$25 1/2
Do. (Def.)	\$26 1/2
Shell Transport	\$27 1/2
Steel Forces	\$28 1/2
Waterworks	\$15 1/2
Oriental Navigations	\$250 1/2
China Sugars	\$27 1/2
Malayan Sugars	\$28 1/2
Benguet	\$120 1/2
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$27 1/2
Langkai (combined)	\$27 1/2
Do. (single)	\$27 1/2
Shanghai Dock	\$27 1/2
Shanghai Loans	\$27 1/2
Banker	\$27 1/2
Tromch Mines	\$27 1/2
Ural Caspian	\$27 1/2
H.K. & W. Docks	\$27 1/2
Hongkong	\$27 1/2
New Engineering	\$27 1/2
Shanghai	\$27 1/2
Hongkong Lands	\$27 1/2
Hongkong Realty (sp.)	\$27 1/2
H.K. Territorials (sp.)	\$27 1/2
Humphreys Estates	\$27 1/2
Prince's Buildings	\$27 1/2
Rural Lands	\$27 1/2
Evo Cottons	\$27 1/2
Oriental	\$27 1/2
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$27 1/2
Do. (new)	\$27 1/2
Amusements	\$27 1/2
Canton Loan	\$27 1/2
Cements (combined)	\$27 1/2
Do. (old)	\$27 1/2
Do. (new)	\$27 1/2
China Buses	\$27 1/2
China Lights (combined)	\$27 1/2
Do. (old)	\$27 1/2
Do. (new)	\$27 1/2
China Providents	\$27 1/2
Construction	\$27 1/2
Dairy Farms	\$27 1/2
Do. A. Wing (sp.)	\$27 1/2
Hongkong Electric	\$27 1/2
Macao Electric	\$27 1/2
H.K. Developments	\$27 1/2
H.K. Buses (combined)	\$27 1/2
Do. (old)	\$27 1/2
Do. (new)	\$27 1/2
Hongkong Telephone	\$27 1/2
Hongkong Tramways	\$27 1/2
Loan Crawfords	\$27 1/2
Macintoshes	\$27 1/2
Peak Trams (old)	\$27 1/2
Do. (new)	\$27 1/2
Sincere	\$27 1/2
United Assets	\$27 1/2
United Assets	\$27 1/2
Do. (new)	\$27 1/2
Wm. Powell	\$27 1/2
Singapore Tractions	\$27 1/2
Do. (buyers; sel.-sellers; ex.-sales; nom.-nominal)	\$27 1/2

# QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The picturised version of a story by the American novelist, Edith Wharton, entitled "The Age of Innocence" was the feature of the programme which opened at the Queen's Theatre yesterday. The film, is a Warner Bros. Classic. The cast includes Beverly Bayne, Willard Louis, Elliott Dexter and Edith Roberts. "The Age of Innocence" will be shown at 1 performance to-day. To-morrow there is complete change of programme, and from then until Saturday, "Mamma Vanna," one of the latest pictures from the Rhineland studios, founded on Maeterlinck's famous tragedy of the Renaissance, when Florence and Pisa were at war, will be the principal feature of the bill.

# STAR THEATRE.

At the Star Theatre, Kowloon, to-day Lon Chaney is appearing in "The Night Rose," a story of San Francisco's underworld.

From to-morrow until Saturday "The Hunted Woman," a picture based on James Oliver Curwood's story of the North-west, will be screened.

# SINGAPORE RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. are in receipt of advices from Singapore that the following dividends have been declared:

- Jerams:—A final of 16 per cent, making 40 per cent for the year 1925, and an interim of 10 per cent for 1926.
- Tapahs:—A final of 20 per cent, making 40 per cent for the year 1925.
- United Malacca:—Second interim of 8 per cent, making 18 per cent to date.

and conformity with an Imperial policy, and was a question on which local views must necessarily be subordinated to broader considerations of the question of compulsory wireless installations on British ships on the China Coast, it was stated in the last Annual Report (page 48) that the Committee had expressed to the Government a hope that legislation might be deferred until matters were further advanced and there was international agreement upon this subject.

On March 24th, the Committee wrote to the Government that having had occasion in times past to criticise with some persistency the working of the station, they took pleasure in calling attention to the evidence of improved conditions. This evidence consisted of a report by the wireless operator of the s.s. "Kutang" that during a voyage to Singapore in February, 1925, rapid and satisfactory communication was maintained with Cape D'Aguilar at a maximum distance of about 1,000 miles.

# QUEEN'S CINEMAS

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WITH

BEVERLY BAYNE  
WILLARD LOUIS

ELLIOTT DEXTER  
EDITH ROBERTS.

# THE STAR

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LON CHANEY

"THE NIGHT ROSE"

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## ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

## ANNUAL MEETING HELD YESTERDAY.

## NEEDS OF THE HOSPITALS.

The annual general meeting of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals was held yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce board room. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided. Those present were the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Mrs. A. Hughes, Mrs. Dr. J. A. Fraser, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Messrs. A. S. D. Cousland, J. Owen Hughes, G. M. Shaw, W. L. Pattenden, Rev. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., Mr. T. N. Chan, Mr. D. H. Cameron, Dr. R. McLean Gibson, Messrs. E. A. Harlow, F. M. Crawford, J. M. Wong, and the Rev. H. R. Wells.

## "SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT."

Dr. R. M. Gibson, the Superintendent, made the following report:

The number of patients treated in 1925 was below the average of recent years, owing to the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the early period of the strike. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining food supplies, some of the hospital assistants left, and later the laundrymen gave up, so that it became necessary to limit the number of admissions to the wards and also to close the outpatient department. At the beginning of September all departments were resumed and the number of patients treated during the last four months of the year was satisfactory.

It was hoped that the scheme for rebuilding the Nethersole Hospital could have been undertaken, but the financial depression made it advisable to delay until conditions were more favourable for an appeal for the additional funds required. The Building Fund in hand is sufficient to erect a small extension of the Nethersole Hospital which will provide better rooms for outpatients and afford better accommodation for patients who desire private wards. It is proposed to carry out this scheme as soon as possible.

The operation theatres in the Ho Miu Ling and Nethersole Hospitals are not up to modern requirements and having two separate theatres causes much unnecessary work for the staff. If a modern operation theatre could be built on a site situated between the two hospitals, it would be a great improvement. As the Ho Miu Ling and Nethersole Hospitals were given by friends interested in the work, it would be fitting if another donor would erect a new operation block. A sum of \$50,000 would be welcomed for the new building.

The Tubercle Bacillus continues its work unchecked; young and old, rich and poor are attacked and many succumb or are rendered chronic invalids. Pulmonary Tuberculosis is the most prevalent type of the disease but Tuberculosis of the joints and bones is also commonly met with. The wards of a General Hospital are quite unsuitable for the treatment of Tuberculosis and a Sanatorium is urgently needed. A Sanatorium would provide efficient treatment for early cases, would be a practical demonstration of the benefits of sunlight and fresh air, and would also awaken the community to the importance of combating Tuberculosis.

Broncho-pneumonia is a frequent cause of death in infants, and the Chinese methods of treatment seem useless while methods which are not based on accurate diagnosis are being tried, the most favourable time for treatment is lost. Parents should be advised that Western methods of treatment are the best for infants. Some improvement might be brought about, if practitioners of Chinese were instructed not to treat children but, when consulted, advise treatment at a hospital; patients have sometimes been sent by those doctors to hospital and a doctor has himself sought Western treatment.

Through the death of Mr. Chau Siu Ki the Hospitals have lost a loyal friend. Mr. Chau first collected the Chinese subscriptions in 1903, and from that time onwards was closely associated with all schemes for the development of the work; he was treasurer for the salary of a lady doctor, and obtained many subscriptions for the building of the Maternity Hospital, the Training Home for Nurses, and the extension of the Nethersole Hospital; he was most regular in attendance at the meetings of the Executive Committee. Our best tribute to his memory is to record our high appreciation of the valuable service which he so willingly gave.

Dr. Mitchell has resigned on account of ill health after twenty years' service for the Chinese; his connection with the Hospitals began in 1904. For some years Dr. Mitchell served in different stations in China returning later to take up the duties of Superintendent. Dr. Mitchell was full of enthusiasm for the medical work and did not spare himself in his efforts to relieve suffering. He was thorough as an organiser and had hoped to carry out many improvements. It is with great regret that we lose one who was so well qualified for his work and who was so highly esteemed by all who were associated with him. Mrs. Mitchell was formerly lady doctor in charge of the gynaecological and obstetric cases and did much to develop those departments; later Mrs. Mitchell gave valuable voluntary service and by her departure the Hospitals are deprived of an able and devoted doctor.

Dr. Forsyth, who was Consultant for many years, has now left the Colony, and we wish to record our appreciation of the help which he gave in difficult cases. Dr. Forsyth was always ready to help and his advice was greatly valued.

The new X-Ray apparatus has been installed and is of the greatest value in surgical cases; our best thanks are accorded to the donor for his generous gift of \$5,000 which enabled us to procure a fine equipment.

Special thanks are due to all the members of the Executive Committee for the time and thought which they devoted to the problem of financing the hospitals under difficult conditions. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak, Chairman, Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Butler, Hon. Treasurers, and Mr. Wells, Secretary, were untiring in their efforts to do everything possible to maintain the efficiency of the work.

Mr. J. Fleming, C.A., of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, has again kindly audited the accounts for the year. The Hon. Dr. Kotewall has been appointed to the vacancy in the Executive Committee caused by the death of Mr. Chau and we are fortunate in obtaining his services.

Mr. T. N. Chan kindly offered to collect the Chinese subscriptions and has done well in obtaining so many subscriptions.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. G. E. Aubrey who has again given valuable help as Consultant, to Dr. E. P. Minnett who has examined pathological specimens, and to Dr. Li Sung and Mrs. Dr. Fraser who have lectured in midwifery to the nurses.

Dr. Dorothy Galbraith rendered great assistance for six months before taking up work in the Shantung Road Hospital, Shanghai.

The Hospital Staff has been strengthened by the appointment of Dr. Annie Sydenham who has been studying the Chinese language and also giving help in the women's work, and Dr. Frank Ashton who will arrive early in 1926.

Miss Rafter, Matron, went on leave in April and Mrs. Hughes acted as Matron. Miss Ward has been Sister in Charge of the Ho Miu Ling. Miss Wong, who was trained in our hospital, was promoted to Sister and has done her duties efficiently.

Dr. Coxon To has been of great help at the Alice Dispensary and Dr. S. W. Phoon, House Surgeon, has been very helpful in the Maternity Hospital as well as in the Nethersole and Ho Miu Ling Hospitals.

## FINANCIAL.

The year ended with a heavy debt but while this fact must be faced with a view to clear off the debt as soon as possible, it was encouraging that so many of the regular subscribers did the best they could during the severe financial stress and we are most grateful for the interest shown.

The income is chiefly derived from annual donations and emphasises the need for a larger Endowment Fund which would be a regular additional source of income. When it was seen that the overdraft would be large the Executive Committee reluctantly decided to increase the charges but, that the very poor might not suffer, discretion is allowed to the Staff to reduce the charges in suitable cases.

The total decrease in subscriptions was \$5,810 compared with 1924. The expenditure on salaries and wages shows an increase and could not be reduced without interfering with the efficient carrying on of the medical work; though the numbers treated were fewer, it was inadvisable to reduce the staff as all were required when full work was again begun.

The Report also gave particulars of the evangelistic work.

Miss M. Ward, Sister in Charge of the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, Mrs. A. Hughes, Matron of the Nethersole and Maternity Hospitals, and Mr. E. A. Harlow, Pharmacist and Business Manager, also handed in reports.

Mr. A. S. D. Cousland proposed the adoption of the reports and statement of accounts. The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock seconded and the vote was carried unanimously.

## A DEFICIENCY.

The Rev. H. B. Wells (the Secretary) read the estimates for 1926. He said that there would be a deficiency of \$4,300 and it would be necessary to borrow money from the Building Fund. He hoped that the donations would increase this year.

The Chairman said that it was almost impossible to make out an accurate statement of accounts under the present circumstances. The conditions were, however, distinctly more hopeful, and he looked for improvement in 1926 and trusted that they would be in a better financial position next year. He moved the adoption of the estimates, and the motion was carried unanimously.

## COMMITTEES.

Mr. D. H. Cameron proposed that the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak be re-elected Chairman, and the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock be elected Deputy-Chairman. Mr. T. N. Chan seconded, and the motion was passed with acclamation.

Rev. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., proposed that Mr. D. H. Cameron, Dr. S. W. To, Mr. J. M. Wong, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, LL.D., and the Hon. Mr. D. W. Fraser be elected to serve on the Executive Committee. Mrs. Dr. Fraser seconded and the motion was passed.

On the proposition of Mr. F. M. Crawford, seconded by Mrs. MacKenzie, Messrs. W. H. Bell, A. H. Ferguson, and F. A. Perry were elected on the General Committee.

## NEW BUILDING.

Mr. J. M. Wong proposed that the erection of a new hospital building as shown in the plans be begun as soon as possible.

Mr. G. M. Shaw seconded.

The Secretary said the resolution had been passed last year, but the project had not fared as they had hoped. The building would be a new extension at the Eastern end of the Nethersole Hospital. The plans had already been worked out in detail with the architect. The new building would be built on exactly the same lines as the Nethersole, and would be constructed piece by piece according to the funds they had.

The motion was agreed to.

## THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman thanked the members for having re-elected him to the Chairmanship. He said that he was not sure how many years in succession he had been privileged to be their chairman, but no chairmanship which he held in the Colony, nor any chairmanship he had ever held had given him more pleasure than that of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals. He had ever been to him a labour of love. He was perfectly conscious of what they expected from their Chairman, but as far as it had lain in his power he had, year by year, done his utmost to assist the hospitals. (Cheers.)

## KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

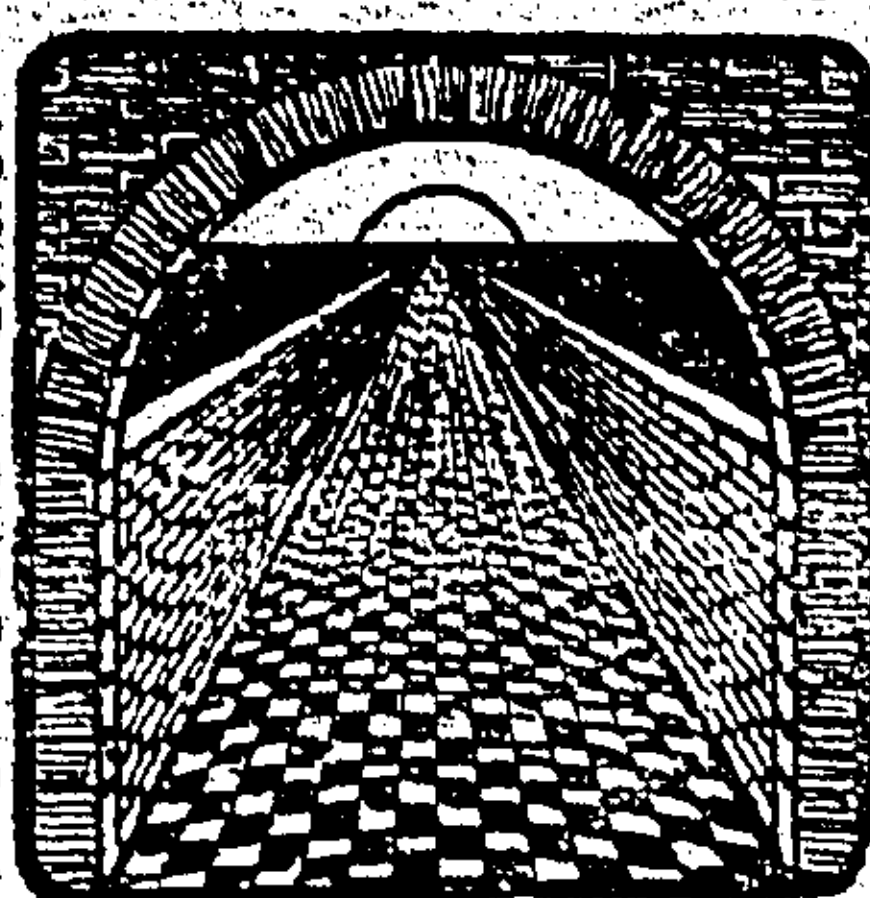
## Note Reduction in Prices.

In Lots of not less than 1-ton.

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00 per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$22.00 per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$20.00 per ton.



Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro-dore Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

For Price Apply to  
**THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION**  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

[68]

## CURRY.

We have just received from Calcutta the best **CURRY POWDER, SWEET MANGOES CHUTNEY** and the celebrated **MAJOR GREY'S CHUTNEY** especially bottled for us.

**MAGASIN GENERAL.**

[101]

## SANITARY BOARD.

## EXAMINATION OF POTABLE WATERS.

The question raised by Dr. W. V. M. Koch at a recent meeting of the Sanitary Board regarding the necessity and importance of a more frequent and routine bacteriological examination of the potable waters of the Colony, was again referred to at a meeting of the Board held yesterday afternoon, when the President (Mr. N. L. Smith) was in the chair.

It will be recalled that at the previous meeting Dr. Koch pointed out the urgent necessity for a regular examination of the waters, with a view to preventing, especially in the summer months, the possibility of an epidemic outbreak.

He then urged that essential steps should be taken by the Government, either by increasing the bacteriological staff, or by relieving the Government Bacteriologist of some of his duties, to provide for such examination as he suggested being regularly and systematically carried out, a matter impossible at the present time with the Government Bacteriologist fully occupied.

At that meeting Dr. Koch moved the following resolution, which was passed: "This Board is of opinion that the routine Bacteriological examination of the Potable Waters of the Colony should be made at not less frequent intervals than one week, and respectfully requests that the Authorities give directions accordingly."

At yesterday's meeting a letter was read from the Government relative to the frequent examination of potable waters of the Colony.

This letter, which was from the Colonial Secretary's Office, was to the effect that the matter of the increasing of the bacteriological staff was coming under the favourable consideration of the Government, but at the moment nothing further could be done in the matter. The letter stated that the matter would be dealt with and every thing possible done.

Dr. Koch commenting on this, thanked the members who supported him at the meeting when he moved the resolution and had voted for it. He was sorry, he added, that the bacteriological examination of the potable waters of the Colony could not be undertaken at present. He thought it could be done if some of the duties of the Government Bacteriologist were delegated to another department. It could quite easily be done now. It would be a good thing if the Government would give instructions to this effect and direct that routine bacteriological examination of the potable waters of the Colony should be made at not less frequent intervals than one week.

On the motion of Mr. Alabaster, the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Estimates for 1927 was adopted.

Those present at the meeting, in addition to the President, were—Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. S. W. To, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. H. T. Cressy (Director of Public Works), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. R. A. D. Forrest (Secretary) and Mr. A. G. M. Severn.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The anti-cyclone over China has strengthened slightly. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the South-east Coast of China and over the Northern China Sea.

Local forecast: North-east winds, moderate, overcast, improving later.

## NEW PIANOS

## FOR HIRE.

**S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.**

CHATER ROAD.

## JUST ARRIVED

## LATEST MODELS HARTMAN'S TRUNKS

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

## CABIN TRUNKS

FROM \$45.00

## WARDROBE TRUNKS

FROM \$95.00

**THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**

## THE "COSY" POT.

THE ONLY TEA AND COFFEE MAKING POT THAT STARTS CLEAN AND STAYS CLEAN.

Saves Labour, Saves Breakage, Saves Laundry, Saves Tea, Saves Space.

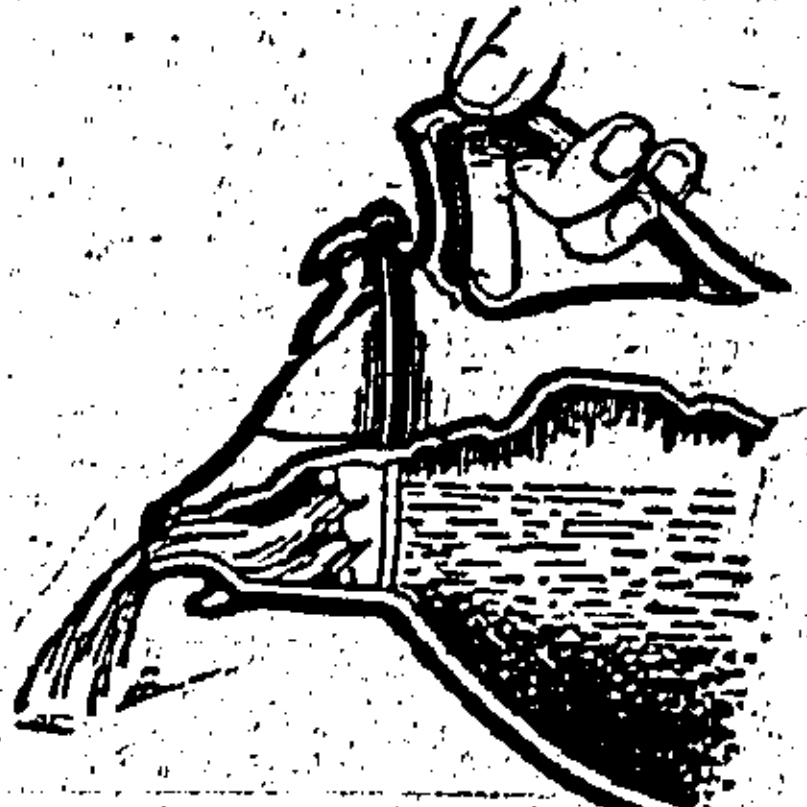
"THE POT THAT PAYS FOR ITSELF."

IT IS THE UNIVERSAL POT FOR

TEA, COFFEE, MILK, WATER, LEMONADE, Etc.

LOCKED LID CANNOT FALL OFF.

SAVES IN INFUSION 25% BY STRONGER BREWING.



LID REVERSIBLE FOR DRYING AND SWEETENING POT.

ALL CONTENTS PERFECTLY STRAINED.

White and Amber	1 pint \$2.25	1 pint 2.75	1 1/2 pint 3.50	2 pints 3.95
Green, Brown and Blue Glaze	2.95	3.95	4.50	5.50
Scarlet with Black Handle	3.50	4.50	5.50	5.95

CALL AND INSPECT.

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG.



## NEW LONDON BUYERS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

WE HAVE THIS DAY Authorized Mr. PETER ERIC MELBY to Sign our Firm Per Petition in the case of H. K. S. & Co. Hongkong, 24th March, 1926. [3353]

**PREMISES TO LET IN THE DAILY PRESS BUILDING, PATERSON STREET, EAST POINT, FLOOR AREA: 4,535 Sq. Ft., Height: 20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAILY PRESS, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3358]**

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**THE FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING** will be held (weather permitting) at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1926, commencing at 2.30 P.M. The First Race will be Run at 2 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies, Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSAY & JAMES at \$5 each up to THURSDAY, 1st APRIL. The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$1. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for the Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. [3353]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as SUBSECTION 2 of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 57 and the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 57, Together with the GODOWNS known as Nos. 1 and 3, SUTHERLAND STREET, and 13, IN KU LUN erected thereon. Area: 6,312.5 Square Feet. Annual Crown Rent: \$178.53. To be sold IN ONE LOT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of MARCH, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

## CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,

4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, BY Mr. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to: MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTERS, Prince's Building, Hongkong, or to Mr. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1926. [3354]

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS

## OF SALE

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** Situate and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 224, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, To be sold BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THURSDAY, the 1st day of APRIL, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M. IN ONE LOT

**THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD., Auctioneers.** At their Auction Rooms at No. 45, DUNDRELL STREET.

The Property consists of:—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 224 together with the European Mortgage created thereon.

The Property contains an Area of 20,000 Square Feet or thereabouts. The Property is held under Conditions of Sale No. 1974 whereunder a Crown Lease is to be granted for a Term of 75 years with a right of Renewal for a further Term of 75 years.

The Crown Rent payable in respect of the Property is \$172.00 annually. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

## MESSRS. DEACONS,

Vendor's Solicitors, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, or from THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD., The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1926. [3357]

## NOTICE

WE HAVE BEEN Appointed SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. F. REDD, AWAY & Co., Ltd., Manchester, and are prepared to quote on "CAMEL" FIRE ROSE and "CANVAS ROSE" for all Purposes.

## THE JARDINE ENGINEERING

CORPORATION, LTD., 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong. [3345]

## THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

## ANNUAL MEETING

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** will be held on MONDAY, 29th MARCH, 1926, in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., at 5.30 P.M. Business:—To adopt the Accounts for 1925 and to elect Officers, etc.

Will anyone willing to join the Committee or take Office please send their Names to the Undersigned. E. L. FROST, President and Hon. Secretary. [3347]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE OF MEETING

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of Messrs. SHAW, ROSS & Co., St. George's Building, (Chater Road, Hongkong) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1926, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended on the 31st December, 1925, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 24th MARCH, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, S. COURTNEY COOK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1926. [3326]

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

**THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 29th MARCH, 1926, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st December, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 20th MARCH, 1926, until THURSDAY, the 29th MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1926. [3320]

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 29th MARCH, 1926, at 10.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 12th to the 26th MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th March, 1926. [3375]

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1926, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st October, 1925.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 19th day of MARCH, to MONDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1926. [3321]

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 29th MARCH, 1926, at 10.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 23rd to the 29th MARCH, 1926 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1926. [3337]

## NOTICE.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

**CERTIFICATE No. 3461** for 25 Shares, 24 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 48751/48775 in this Society standing in the Joint Names of HARRY OLABURN PEARCE and JOHN HERMANN TEBSDALE, both of Shanghai, Has Been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and A NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDEE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1926. [3338]

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

**WITH Reference** to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 27th JANUARY, 1926, whereby the Final Call of \$5.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 1st APRIL, 1926 instead of 1st FEBRUARY, 1926, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to Further EXTEND the Time for Payment of this Call.

**NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN** that the Date for Payment of the Final Call is POSTPONED to 2nd JULY, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 2nd JULY, 1926.

For THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1926. [3330]

## INTIMATIONS

## FOR SALE

**ON** the Instructions of the Public Trustee of England, the Undersigned have been Authorized to negotiate for the SALE of the following Properties:—

- 1.—67/78 (Odd Numbers), Queen's Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
- 2.—1/31 (Odd Numbers), Pottinger Street on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
- 3.—2/32 (Even Numbers), Chinese Street on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
- 4.—60/70 (Even Numbers), Des Voeux Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
- 5.—154/160, Praya East on Marine Lot No. 168.
- 6.—31,167 Square feet of Land being The Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 195.
- 7.—15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 307.
- 8.—19/23 (Running Numbers), Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 308.
- 9.—35, Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 309.
- 10.—37, 37A, 38, 38A, 39 and 40, Connaught Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 381.
- 11.—Stephen's Building, situate on Portion of Marine Lot No. 591.
- 12.—7, Robinson Road on Inland Lot No. 713.
- 13.—3, Shickle Street on Section 2 of Inland Lot No. 119.
- 14.—44, Bonham Road on Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 591.
- 15.—46, Bonham Road on Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 591.
- 16.—4, Peak Road on Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 648.
- 17.—9, Mountain View, The Peak, on Section A of Rural Building Lot No. 60.
- 18.—10, Mountain View, The Peak, on Section 1 of Rural Building Lot No. 60.
- 19.—5, Stewart Terrace, The Peak, on Section B of Rural Building Lot No. 9.
- 20.—1 and 2, "Dilkhusha," situate on Section A of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 539.
- 21.—52,453 Square feet of Land being Kowloon Inland Lot No. 533.
- 22.—255 and 257, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, on Portion of the Remaining Portion of Section B of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 29.
- 23.—133, 134 and 136, Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on Portion of the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 29.
- 24.—162/180 (even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 674.
- 25.—182/200 (even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 712.
- 26.—202/220 (even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 873.
- 27.—3,375 Square feet of Land being Kowloon Inland Lot No. 422.
- 28.—439, 441 and 443, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 518.
- 29.—521/563 (odd Numbers), Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1102.
- 30.—647, 649 and 651, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, on Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1081.
- 31.—6,793 Square feet of Land being Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1081.

For further particulars, apply to MESSRS. DEACONS, Solicitors, 1, Des Voeux Road Central. [3339]

## SARAWAK GOVERNMENT.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT CONTROLLER**, Government Opium Monopoly, Salary: \$400 Per Month, Free Quarters, 8-Year Agreement with Prospect of Permanent Employment with Salary Rising to Maximum \$600, and Provident Fund. Experience of Chinese and Personal References Essential. Preferably Unmarried. Apply Box No. 3288, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office. [3288]

## TO LET.

**TO LET** From APRIL 1st, for 6 Months, HOUSE in Fully Furnished Six-roomed House, in European Quarter, 5-Minute Walk of Tram Station Staff. Experience and Long Service to the Advertiser will be left in the House. Apply: HOLYOAK, c/o HOLYOAK, MASTERY & Co., Ltd. [3235]

## TO LET.

**GODOWNS IN ALEXANDRA BUILDING** (Basement). Apply: SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2032]

## TO LET.

**4-ROOMED FLAT** in CARMARVON BUILDING, KOWLOON. Apply: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Building. [3220]

## FOUND.

Brown and White Male HUNTING DOG. Owner can have same. Answer to 3249, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3249]

## TWO BAKERS, HOTELS—STOCKTAKING SALE

of Pure Blackberry and Strawberry Jams in Cans Lots of 75 pound Tins at \$36 and \$28.50 Per Case. Two Weeks Only.—MONTGOMERY, OLLERTON & Co., 10, Des Voeux Road Cent. Tel. 4630.

## TO LET.

From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Fully Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155 c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [155]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

**WANTED—To Rent** MATCHED or BURNING RAY for Season.—BOURCHIER, 10 THE PALE. [183]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S Celebrated DRY GINGER ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

## "PYERIS"

## SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## BIRTH

STANG-LUNG.—At Shanghai, on March 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. STANG-LUNG, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE

TRENCHARD-DAVIS-THOMAS.—At Shanghai, on March 17th, CLAUDE TRENCHARD DAVIS, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. TRENCHARD-DAVIS, Shanghai, to KATHLEEN GWYNETH, daughter of Mrs. H. J. EVERALL, Shanghai, and the late H. R. H. THOMAS.

## DEATH

SOUZA.—At Shanghai, on March 19th, SALVADOR A. DE SOUSA, late of the China General Shipping Co., aged 65 years.

Hongkong Office: 12, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 24th, 1926.

## AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEW TERRITORIES.

SOME two or three months ago Sir EDWARD STUBBS in a public speech in London on the conditions prevailing in Hongkong incidentally remarked that he feared there was no agricultural future before the Colony. "Any form of agriculture that might be introduced," he said, "would be in the way of providing for the needs of the town, which was growing very rapidly." Our former Governor further remarked that Hongkong is entirely dependent in this connection on South China, and "South China" in recent years, he added, "has been very difficult to depend upon." In some comments made on these remarks at the time the report of the speech reached the Colony we inquired what the Government was doing to encourage this kind of agriculture in the Colony, and drew attention to the paucity of information contained in the annual Report of the Forestry and Botanical Department, which is the one Department in Hongkong in any way concerned with agriculture. Further attention is now directed to the whole subject by the question which the Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK proposes to ask at the next

meeting of the Legislative Council as to what steps are being taken to assist the cultivation and growth of ginger root, and to foster the ginger industry in the New Territories. Probably very few people who read the question when it was published last week had any adequate idea of its importance. From a statement in the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, just issued, we learn that the Trade Returns for 1924 showed that the value of the exports of ginger from Hongkong in that year amounted to \$314,093. While the ginger-preserving industry appears to be practically a Hongkong monopoly, all the ginger root comes from Canton, and last September the Chamber communicated to the Government the fact that information had been received from the Chinese preserved ginger dealers, that no raw ginger was available for this market owing to the non-arrival of supplies, due to the strike, boycott and generally disturbed conditions in South China, and it was a matter of common knowledge that large stocks were lying rotting in the interior for the same reason. In view of the further information which had reached the Chamber that ginger is being increasingly grown in the New Territories, and that the soil has proved suitable, the Chamber asked the Government to thoroughly investigate the possibility of developing this valuable industry in the New Territories, "where cultivators would be working under very favourable conditions as compared with the interior of China, as they would have a considerable market at their doors and enjoy freedom from the continual interference with their operations which so unbaptly persisted in China." Obviously, if the soil of the New Territories is as suitable for ginger growing as it is claimed to be, there is an "agricultural future" before the Colony beyond the imagination of our late Governor. The Colony cannot afford to neglect any effort to preserve from practical extinction a branch of its export trade which in the past has been worth over three million dollars a year.

PHILOSOPHY AND BUSINESS.

WE have just received a circular letter from a British merchant firm in the Colony which we think is worth reproducing. It is, obviously, an advertisement, but that does not lessen its interest from our point of view. We commend it because it strikes an original note in publicity as far as Hongkong is concerned. It combines philosophy and business in about the right proportions and reminds us of some of the well-written advertisements which have secured a great vogue at home and have, incidentally, paid for themselves over and over again.

Most of our readers will recall the daily articles by "CALLISTHENES" in the Times and the excellently illustrated announcements of POPE & BRADLEY, Ltd., in the pictorial papers. CALLISTHENES discusses practically every subject under the sun and appears to mention SELFRIDGE's only casually and as an after-thought. Messrs. POPE and BRADLEY generally pillory the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then wind up an indictment of the Government's lavish expenditure with a declaration that all is right with the world because they can still sell suits of clothes at a price which leaves them a reasonable margin of profit.

However such advertisements are regarded, the fact remains that they are read and remembered and that, after all, is the first object which an advertisement must set out to achieve. We think the local letter to which we have referred will be read and remembered and will probably become the subject of a good many jokes. It is as follows:

DEAR SIR or MADAM,

"Money lost—nothing lost. Honour lost—much lost. Courage lost—all lost."

Whilst self-praise is no recommendation we think it will be generally admitted that the behaviour of all classes of the community of this Colony during the crisis is worthy of the highest commendation. There are no visible signs that the life of the Colony is other than normal and, if anything, its sporting side has developed under the stress of adversity.

To attempt to establish business relations with anyone by enjoinery or force is not consistent with British policy. We must be content to wait until the people of South China awaken to the fact that they are being exploited by malcontents who are enriching themselves at the expense of the People while pretending to improve the lot of the Nation.

A spirit of unrest is not necessarily a bad thing, as it is closely akin to ambition. In these enlightened days the legitimate ambitions of nations and individuals are sympathetically regarded by the majority of people. Life is in no wise different to a school where every encouragement is given to pupils to improve themselves in every way. The top of the class can only be reached by dint of hard work and decent behaviour and any attempt to get there by unworthy methods very quickly meets with disaster.

Our friends in Canton apparently recognise that all progress must be based upon sacrifice, but their idea is somewhat perverted, as they are at present sacrificing their fellow creatures rather than themselves.

We view the present with serenity and the future with confidence, believing that the innate common sense of the Chinese People will very soon prevail and that normal relations will be resumed between us to our mutual advantage.

Meanwhile we have an advantage over Canton in being able to secure Biscuits and Chocolate, which greatly helps to brighten life's journey. These can be obtained at all the leading Stores.

There is something irresistibly amusing in the seriously made, and yet, in the circumstances, ridiculous, suggestion that, in spite of everything our lot is much better than that of the Cantonese because we can still obtain some particular manufacturer's biscuits, whereas our neighbours have by their short-sight policy deprived themselves of such luxuries.

A houseboy at No. 8, Observatory Villas, Kowloon, died suddenly on Monday.

A Chinese bus-driver was fined \$25 for dangerous driving at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday.

A Chinese was admitted to the Kwong Wah Hospital on Monday, suffering from injuries to his legs, caused by his being knocked down by a motor-bus in Gascoigne Road.

Mr. G. E. Street, a half-back in the Kowloon Reserves, is in the Bowen Road Hospital suffering from a fractured foot. He received the injury on Saturday when Kowloon played the R.A. Reserves.

A Chinese shroff, employed by the assistant compradore of Messrs. Arnold & Co., Ltd., is alleged to have absconded on Monday with a sum of \$3,000 in cash and a crossed cheque for \$200. He was entrusted with the money to pay into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

A Chinese woman was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday for the theft of \$190 worth of jewellery from a friend. She pawned the jewellery, and when arrested, \$90 was found sewn up in the trousers she was wearing.

Two Chinese merchants were complainants at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when four youthful relatives were charged with having stolen \$700 from safes in their shop at Des Voeux Road Central. Two of the defendants were sentenced to one month's hard labour each, and the other two were discharged.

It is somewhat surprising to learn that Tokyo had more earthquake shocks last year than in 1924, says the Japan Chronicle. According to the Central Observatory, there were no less than 5,297 shocks last year against 3,825 in the previous year, but of these 5,297, near 800 were imperceptible. The biggest earthquakes in 1925 were those in Tajima Province on May 23rd, at Kwareno, on the eastern coast in Formosa on June 14th, and at Gifu in the Takaido on July 7th.

The s.s. Helene arrived from the North yesterday with mail from Home and Siberia. There were 21 bags from the United Kingdom, the remainder of the total of 304 bags landed being from Japan and Shanghai. On Friday the R.M.S. Empress of Russia is due with mail from London and Canada and will also bring mail from Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai. The next Home mail is due on Saturday, when the s.s. Trier will bring letters, dated London, February 26th, via Negapatam.

The spectacle of the Devil Dance at the Lama Temple, Peking, was witnessed by many foreigners and thousands of Chinese on March 13th, says the Chung Mei news agency. After a long wait the priests and acolytes in their monstrous great masks began the dance at 1.30 in the afternoon as their companions kept the crowds back by lashing the ground in front of them with long whips. In several instances the dancers, noting that foreigners were attempting to take pictures, stopped their gyrations until the obnoxious cameras were lowered.



## CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## A BALKAN PACT.

## JUGO-SLAV FOREIGN MINISTER'S TOUR OF EUROPE.

PARIS, March 23rd.

The Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, M. Ninichitch, who has recently been busy in a pilgrimage to a number of European capitals, left Paris after what the newspapers term "most interesting conversations." M. Ninichitch previously negotiated with the Italians at Rome and Geneva, where, according to the French newspapers, the Italians sought a bilateral treaty, supplementing the existing Italo-Jugo-Slav pact of friendship, but Ninichitch desired the inclusion of France in this, and is now taking back his offer to M. Briand.

The Treaty of friendship is designed to be co-lateral, and any agreement subsequently concluded between Belgrade and Rome, and if adopted, will place France in the same relationship to Jugo-Slavia as with Czechoslovakia, with the obligation of mutual assistance.

The fact that M. Ninichitch has other irons in the fire is disclosed in an interview at Belgrade with the Greek Foreign Minister, M. Roupfos, who homeward bound from Geneva, said the views he and M. Ninichitch had interchanged had been so satisfactory he expected to see a complete agreement reached between the two states, and added though at present it was premature to talk of concrete terms of a Balkan pact, he was convinced all the outstanding questions between the two states would be settled.

## THE BOAT RACE.

## A CHANGE IN THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

LONDON, March 23rd.

Mr. J. Booth, Cambridge's number four, was today found to be suffering from measles, and his place is taken by the spare man, Mr. T. Craggs, who stroked the Lady Margaret crew in 1925 when they won the Ladies' Plate at Henley.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## DEEP SEA FISHING.

## BRITAIN TO ADHERE TO THREE-MILE LIMIT.

ROST, March 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Commander Kenworthy (Liberal Member for Central Hull) asked what was being done with regard to the claims of Norway, Iceland and other countries to extend the three-mile limit beyond which deep sea fishing was permitted to all nations.

Mr. Locker Lampson (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said the limit of territorial waters was a matter of international law. The British Government would adhere to the rule of limiting territorial waters to three miles from the coast at low water mark and would continue to resist any claims for any extension of that limit.

## OBITUARY.

## SIR BRADFORD LESLIE, "GRAND OLD MAN OF ENGINEERING."

RUM, March 22nd.

The death is announced of Sir Bradford Leslie, at the age of 94 years. He was the "Grand Old Man" of engineering and one of the most famous bridge builders of this and last century. His many engineering feats in India are notable. He was probably the only man who could throw two bridges over a river as important as the Hoogly, with an interval of fifty years, between.

It was in 1874 that Sir Bradford Leslie built the first bridge over the Hoogly. This was a wooden floating bridge, which he guaranteed for twenty-five years. The bridge lasted twice as long and only recently was it replaced by another which is a four-span structure 1,400 feet in length. Sir Bradford Leslie worked out all the estimates and plans himself, a feat which, at his age, is considered to be without parallel.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## FIRE AT SEA.

## OUTBREAK ON "SUMATRA MARU."

COLOMBO, March 22nd.

The Japanese steamer Sumatra Maru, due at Ceylon this morning, has fire aboard.

COCHIN, March 22nd.

The steamer Sumatra Maru has arrived with her cargo on fire. It is not considered serious and the boat has left for Colombo.

The Sumatra Maru is one of the larger freighters of the O.S.K. fleet, and she left Hongkong for Karachi, Bombay, on February 28th. She was on the return trip when the fire broke out. It is not thought that she had any cargo on board for Hongkong, but we learn that she had a considerable cargo of cotton goods consigned to Japan.

## GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

## HERR STRESEMANN ON GENEVA PROBLEMS.

BERLIN, March 22nd.

The Reichstag was crowded for the debate on Geneva.

Dr. Stresemann, in a speech, said that the result of Geneva was regrettable because special interests in various countries had strongly and brutally exerted themselves to the detriment of the idea of the universality of the League, thereby bringing the League into a serious crisis which revealed that the League had hitherto been the instrument of the victorious States. Germany was now confronted with the decision whether, after her experience at Geneva, she should prosecute the policy of joining the League on equal terms as a Great Power. Dr. Stresemann denied that the result of Geneva was the defeat of Germany, and urged that Germany must continue to strive to enter the League on equal terms with the World Powers, "even if the League be nothing else but a new diplomatic instrument for furthering the special interests of nations." Fortunately, Germany's interests were identical with the ideals of the League, and Germany did not intend to prosecute any kind of policy of might or the balancing of Powers. There was no room in the League for a special group of League Powers, and Germany's aim was to materialise in the League the harmony of all nations without discrimination.

Dr. Stresemann declared that the earlier departure of the German delegation from Geneva would have been the biggest blunder imaginable politically. He emphasised that Germany was entitled to withdraw her application for admission to the League if the decision of the League's Commission on the question of the extension of the Council resulted in a new construction of German expectations, but the German Government desired to co-operate on equal footing with the other nations of the League and safeguard German interests in peaceful competition with other nations. It would be stupid to abandon their aim of collaboration with other nations because the mechanism of the League had failed this time. The German Government had unanimously decided to follow up the Locarno policy, with which the continued occupation of the second and third Rhineland zones was incompatible.

## FLIGHT TO TOKYO.

## ONE OF THE DANISH AIRMEN MISSING.

COPENHAGEN, March 22nd.

The Danish airman, Lieutenant Henschel, who is flying to Tokyo, has arrived at Aleppo from Constantinople. There is no news of his companion, Lieutenant Botved, of whom Lieutenant Henschel lost sight when he left Eskişehir, but it is felt there is no cause for anxiety.

## FOOTBALL AT HOME.

## RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES ON MONDAY.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The following are results of matches played to-day in the English League competition:

First Division.—Notts County, 1; West Ham, 1.  
Second Division.—Wednesday, 2; Notts Forest, 0.  
Third Division (South).—Millwall, 2; Brighton and Hove, 0.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

## AMERICAN ARCTIC FLIGHT.

## TO BE DELAYED FOR THREE WEEKS.

FAIRBANKS, March 23rd.

According to present indications the Wilkins Polar expedition will be delayed for three weeks pending repairs to aeroplanes. Lieut. Wilkins states that one machine will be ready in a few days, but the repairs to the second will be held up until new parts arrive from the United States.

Both machines stripped of landing gear, were lashed with a heavy snowstorm yesterday.

## THE "STRAW" VOTES.

## ALL BIG CITIES OVERWHELMINGLY "WET."

NEW YORK, March 23rd.

The result of the "straw" votes conducted by two separate groups of newspapers gave big "Wet" majorities, and roughly resulted:

For Prohibition	500,000
For repeal	1,500,000
For light wines and beer	2,000,000

All the big cities were overwhelmingly "Wet."

## AMERICA AND EUROPE.

## NEWSPAPERS ON MR. HOUGHTON'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 22nd.

While official circles are still silent with regard to the nature of Mr. Houghton's report to Pres. Coolidge, the newspapers are apparently startled at the sensation created in Europe and are now endeavouring to allay European apprehensions.

The New York World suggests that Europe would do well to take wild talk about the report less seriously, and the New York Times also urges Europe not to get excited over "inconsequential events or sayings over here."

## GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, March 22nd.

The conflicting mass of rumour, speculation and comment recently aroused by newspaper reports of Mr. Houghton's alleged conversations with President Coolidge on the subject of the present trend of European politics finally reached the floor of the Senate when the Democrat, Senator Harrison, vigorously attacked the Coolidge Administration, which he said had "gone back to the old order of secret diplomacy behind closed doors."

Senator Walsh raised the question of the Italian Debt concerning which he asked the Senate to take note of the reports that President Coolidge had been officially informed that "the whole of Europe regarded Mussolini with the utmost distrust."

Senator Borah referred to the recent impasse at Geneva and claimed that Brazil had received the silent support of powerful nations in blocking Germany's admission to the Council.

## PROHIBITION.

## PROPOSALS FOR MODIFICATIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, March 23rd.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has approved the programme for a public discussion on April 5th, before a special Committee, of the proposals for modifications of the Prohibition Law. Each side will have six days in which to present its case. The "Wets" will begin the discussion.

## DOHENY OIL CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 23rd.

The United States Supreme Court has granted a review of the Doheny oil lease case.

## THE WING ON CASE.

## FURTHER HEARING YESTERDAY.

The hearing of the Wing On case in which three Chinese defendants (the second of whom, Fok Chuen Yuen, formerly sub-manager of the Man Fat firm, disappeared whilst on bail) are charged with conspiracy and attempting to defraud the Wing On Company, Des Vaux Road, of \$50,000 and \$300 interest, progressed a stage further at the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindell and was again adjourned until Friday when it is expected the case for the prosecution will be closed.

## REFUSING FARES.

## TAXI-DRIVERS SUMMONED.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, three taxi-drivers were charged with refusing hire when unemployed.

A servant in the employ of Captain R. C. Davenport was sent by his master to get a taxi, and he went to the stand outside the General Post Office. He asked one of the defendants to drive his taxi to the Naval Yard, but he refused. Two other defendants also refused to go.

All the defendants denied the charge, an said that witness did not try to engage them.

Defendants were fined \$10 each.

## TOUTING FOR HIRE.

## A CHINESE CHAUFFEUR FINED.

A Chinese chauffeur was charged before Mr. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with having used a private car for public hire.

A private detective gave evidence to the effect that the defendant was outside the To Yuen restaurant on Monday, and offered to drive him as far as Bonham Road for \$2. He found that the car was not a public vehicle.

Mr. Harry Kong stated in evidence that the car belonged to a Chinese who had gone to Canton last year, and had left it in witness's charge.

Defendant was fined \$25. Inspector Grant stated that the transfer had not been notified to the Police, and the car would not be released until the registered owner returned from Canton.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## KUOMINCHUN COLLAPSE.

## TIENTSIN TAKEN OVER BY ALLIES' SUPPORTERS.

## TROOPS FALLING BACK ON NANKOW.

TIENTSIN, March 23rd.

Tientsin was completely swarmed by Kuominchun troops this morning, the city being taken over by Li Ching Lin's followers who had been secreted in the foreign Concessions. They are armed with rifles and automatics and intend to hold the city pending the arrival of Li Ching Lin's troops.

All shops are closed.

Considerable looting has taken place in the native city and suburbs.

The entrance to the Japanese Concession is barricaded and strong guards are posted there.

It is reported that the Kuominchun collapse was due to the cutting of communications between Tatum and Kaigan by Shansi troops, which endangers the whole Kuominchun forces in the field.

No trains are able to run between Peking and Tientsin to-day.

## KUOMINCHUN'S SUCCESSFUL RETREAT.

PEKING, March 23rd.

The successful retreat of the Kuominchun forces, which is taking place on all fronts, is due partly to shortage of ammunition, expected supplies not having reached Marshal Feng's army.

The order for the general retreat was given on Saturday, when Chang Chi Chiang sent out the circular telegram previously reported.

The retreat on the Machang front began yesterday morning, although Lu Chung Lin's forces had been thrown back a considerable distance on the previous three days. Defence measures are being taken at Yangliuching, where the strong rearguard is expected to hold on until all retreating troops have passed.

Meanwhile, additional troops have reached Fengtai, Tungchow and Yangtun. Fengtai is the first and Tungchow the second of the rearguard positions. The latter is being strengthened in order to ward off possible attempts by the Fengtien troops to cut off the Kuominchun Army in the region of Peking.

Further back, there are still considerable Kuominchun concentrations in the Nankow pass. Troop trains have been arriving all day long from Tientsin.

## PEKING AND THE RETREAT.

It is reported that the Kuominchun Army in the Jehol region is also falling back on Nankow direct. The stand at Fengtai and Tungchow is likely to be of some duration, for these points will not be abandoned until the Kuominchun Army in the vicinity of Paoingfu has reached here. Meanwhile, the outlying units are hastily concentrating at Paoingfu.

General Sun Yuch is reported to be at Langfang, while General Lu Chung Lin and staff, also Tang Chi Tao, arrived at Peking this morning.

Lu Chung Lin is at present discussion with the Cabinet measures for the preservation of order in Peking during the retreat.

Chia Teh Yao has agreed to carry on the Premier's while the Kuominchun retains military control of Peking.

## PRICE OF KING'S HEAD.

SHANGHAI, March 23rd.

The Evening News states that Chang Teung Chang has offered a million dollars for General Feng Yu Hsiang's head.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

## COMMONS AND OUR ASIATIC COLONIES.

LONDON, March 22nd.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. E. Jacob (Conn.) suggested that with a view to extending British markets and relieving unemployment, Mr. Amery should do everything possible to arrange for preferential treatment of British goods in our Asiatic Colonies and Dependencies.

Mr. Amery, in reply, pointed out that with one or two exceptions the goods imported into Hongkong and Malaya were not subject to import duty, and there were no Customs duties at Aden. He was not in a position to interfere with the internal administration of North Borneo and Sarawak, and the Legislative Council of Ceylon a few years ago rejected a proposal to grant preference to British goods. He was not prepared to re-open the matter at present.

## HONGKONG AND CANTON.

## HOME GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS HONGKONG ATTITUDE.

LONDON, March 22nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. S. P. Viant (Labour), Mr. Amery said that the Canton Government's offer to mediate between the strikers and the Hongkong Government was based on the claim that they were not parties to the strike or boycott, but in the Hongkong Government's view that claim was vitiated by the fact that the Canton Government had taken no steps to put an end to the intimidation of workers or other illegal activities of the Strike Committee whereby alone the strike and boycott in Canton was maintained in flagrant violation of the Treaty obligations. Therefore, the Hongkong Government was unable to regard the Canton Government as other than principals on whom responsibility for the continued boycott lay.

His Majesty's Government, said Mr. Amery, fully supported the attitude of the Hongkong Government and it now remained for the Canton Government to give proof of its sincerity and translate from words into deeds its professed desire to see the present situation brought to an end.

Mr. H. W. Looker suggested that the Canton Government could end the strike in a moment, if it wanted to, but that it was influenced by Russian advisers.

Mr. Amery was of opinion that that was so.

## QUARREL LEADS TO MURDER.

## SEQUEL TO CLANSMEN'S FIGHT.

How a quarrel between two clansmen who had lived on perfectly good terms with each other at the same house for a month, and had even shared the same bed, led to a fight, and later to the alleged murder of the aggressor in this fight, was related at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Major C. Willson was the presiding magistrate, when Li Hau, an earth cooler, was charged with the murder of his clansman Li Muk, another earth cooler, at No. 4, Sun Street, first floor, Wanchai, on February 17th.

From the outline of the case given by Mr. Hazlerigg (Assistant Crown Solicitor) it appeared that the deceased man was charged with the murder of his clansman Li Muk, another earth cooler, at No. 4, Sun Street, first floor, Wanchai, on February 17th. The two men as to who should make the morning tea. This quarrel led to a fight, which was started by Li Muk, who struck the prisoner first. Other coolies intervened and separated the two men, but Li Muk renewed hostilities and again struck prisoner. The aggressor was a much bigger man, it was stated, than prisoner and got much the better of the encounter.

Subsequently Li Muk left for his work, but prisoner remained on the floor and was rubbed with ointment, apparently having been somewhat injured during the scrap.

On the night of the 16th both men again appeared to be quite friendly and continued to share the same bed. This state of affairs continued until the night of February 17th when both men retired as usual to bed about seven o'clock, apparently on friendly terms.

At this time there were about fifteen other coolies on the floor.

## GROANS HEARD.

About eleven o'clock a coolie, sleeping in an upper bunk was aroused by the sound of groans and saw prisoner kneeling on the edge of the bed, apparently striking at his bed-mate, Li Muk. Li Muk was lying on his back apparently trying to ward off blows but was not crying out, having presumably been wounded in the throat already.

On being observed, prisoner left the bed and ran downstairs into the street. He was chased by some of the coolies but was not caught.

The other man, who had apparently been attacked by prisoner, received wounds in the throat from which he died a few hours later.

## BODY REMOVED: FEAR OF IMPLICATION.

The coolies on this floor were apparently afraid of being implicated in the murder if the body was found on the floor, for they took the body into a scavenging lane which connected up Sun Street and Moon Street.

It was in this lane that the body of Li Muk was found the next morning by the police.

The prisoner was not seen or heard of again for some days, but on February 20th, he applied for a job as a coolie at a contractor's at Aberdeen, and was arrested at Aberdeen by the police on February 22nd.

## SERIOUS WOUNDS.

Dr. E. P. Minnett (Government Bacteriologist) who made a post-mortem examination said the deceased had four stab wounds, two of which were serious. Death was due to hemorrhage and syncope.

Various witnesses were called and gave evidence bearing out Mr. Hazlerigg's opening statement, and His Worship adjourned the case for further hearing.

## A MERCANTILE CONTRACT.

## SUMMARY COURT JUDGMENT.

## DANISH SHIPOWNER SUCCESSFULLY SUES LOCAL FIRM.

Before Mr. Justice Wood in the Summary Court on February 24th, Mr. A. P. Moller, Steamship Owner, Copenhagen, Denmark (represented by Mr. G. T. Bennett) claimed \$309.83 from Messrs. Thorsen & Co., Ltd., Import and Export Merchants, Queen's Building, Hongkong. The money was alleged to have been received by defendants in excess of the sum due to them for acting as agents for plaintiff's steamship, s.s. Sally Mearsh, at Swatow and Amoy. Mr. T. H. Turner appeared for defendants. At the hearing, Mr. Turner asked for permission to call evidence with regard to usage and custom of shippers in such instances. Permission was granted and the evidence was given on March 16th.

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Wood delivered judgment, and found for plaintiff. His Lordship said that the plaintiff was a shipowner resident in Copenhagen, and the defendants were also shipping agent doing business in Hongkong, and through their sub-agents, also in Swatow and Amoy. On March 28th the plaintiff called to the defendants offering them the agency of s.s. Sally Mearsh at \$150. The defendant replied accepting the offer. In pursuance of the contract certain duties were performed by defendants, and an amount of freight was also collected by them at Swatow. In their account rendered to the plaintiff, they also credited themselves with a commission on the freight collected as well as their agency fee. The plaintiff sued for the disallowance of this credit.

The contract in its terms was not ambiguous. In its plain meaning, the defendants had undertaken all the ordinary duties of an agent for a fixed remuneration \$150. *Prima facie*, the obligation of an agent was to do everything requisite to be done in the business of his principal, and in his absence, which the principal would himself do if present. The defendants in collecting freight had done something which was within the limits of their duty so defined. On that interpretation, the defendants were entitled to nothing additional to the sum named in the contract.

The defendants, however, had themselves from the first construed their obligation under the contract as subject to limitation. They had annexed a new term incidental to the contract, and claimed that they were right in doing so. For that purpose they relied on usage, and they had called evidence to support their contention. They alleged that the word "agency" as employed in a contract of shipping agency was well understood to include certain duties connected with the entering and clearance of a vessel, but to exclude any financial operation. Interpreted in that light, the defendants were excluded from collecting freight.

It would be enough for the defendant's case if they could establish the existence of the alleged usage for the ports of China, and the Far East only, but it was not disputed that if this usage existed at all, it existed also in the ports of England and Europe.

## FRANK AND ABLE WITNESSES.

Messrs. Yates, Goggin and Berg had given evidence in support of the alleged usage, and Mr. George Grimble in the contrary sense. All the witnesses were shipping agents of established reputation in the Colony. They had given their testimony with ability and frankness, and certain agreed points emerged from their evidence. The contract was of an infrequent type, and it had been formed by a single cable between persons who had had no previous course of dealing. The witnesses stated that it was their practice to stipulate expressly for a commission payable on freights collected in addition to any other remuneration.

On the evidence of Messrs. Yates, Goggin and Berg, His Lordship was satisfied that in their honest opinion the contract contained a tacit term that additional remuneration should be paid for any freight collected by the agent. Mr. Grimble, on the other hand, read the contract as an "exclusive contract." He did so because he was accustomed himself to make such contracts.

Continuing, His Lordship said that neither Mr. Yates nor Mr. Goggin had convinced him that any such commission in the absence of stipulation was payable. It had been shown that a common practice existed, but it was not universal. The *bona fide* of the parties was not questioned. But he found that the onus of proving the alleged "usage" had not been discharged by the defendants. For that reason plaintiff would succeed, and judgment with costs was given to him.

At the first hearing of the case, His Lordship ordered plaintiff to pay the costs. He, however, revised his previous order, and ordered that "the order of that trial be costs in the Court."



## IN A STRIKERS' PRISON FOR 18 DAYS.

## CANTON GOVERNMENT'S IMPOTENCE.

## EXPERIENCES OF TWO INDIAN WATCHMEN.

## BRITISH CONSUL'S LETTERS TO CANTON AUTHORITIES.

The following are facts concerning the capture by Chinese Strike Pickets in Canton Harbour of two Indian watchmen employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. They show the efforts made to effect the release of those men, their imprisonment in chains for many days and the cruel treatment meted out to them. They also prove the existence of a Strikers' Court and prison in Canton which was denied by Mr. C. C. Wu, Mayor of the City and a member of the Executive, and further clearly indicate the impotence of the Government to deal with the strikers in that they were unable to afford protection to subjects of a foreign nation who were left incarcerated in a strikers' prison for 18 days.

At about 5.30 p.m. on the 18th December, 1925, Mr. Cadman, Resident Engineer of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., together with two Indian watchmen, while on their way to Fat's Installation, were fired on and held up by an armed launch manned by strike pickets. They were taken to Strike Headquarters in the City and Mr. Cadman after a form of trial by the Strikers' Court, was handed over to the Police Bureau the same night and subsequently released at the request of the British Consul-General. The Indians were retained in custody by the strikers. The following morning the British Vice-Consul, accompanied by the Manager of the A.P.C. proceeded to the Foreign Office and recorded the strongest possible protest from the Consul-General in regard to the incident and demanded the immediate release of the Indians, the Vice-Consul informing the Foreign Secretary that his orders were not to return without them. Mr. Fu Ping Sheng, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, pleaded ignorance of the matter and after some discussion, despatched his Chief Assistant, Mr. Luk, to accompany the Vice-Consul and the A.P.C. Manager to the Police Bureau. On arrival the Vice-Consul informed the Acting Police Commissioner, Mr. Poon, that he had come to take away the two Indians whom the strikers had captured the previous day and that he could not return without them. After some discussion between Mr. Luk and the Police authorities a letter was written to the Strike Headquarters and delivered personally by Mr. Luk. He returned within an hour stating that the Indians would be detained until they could be questioned and that they would be released that afternoon. The Vice-Consul thereupon informed the authorities that he was very dissatisfied with what had been done and stated his determination to go direct to the Strike Headquarters and request the release of the Indians. The officials strongly advised against approaching the strikers whom they stated were ignorant men who would probably insult foreigners and begged that matters be left in their hands. The Vice-Consul, accompanied by the A.P.C. representative, then proceeded to the Strike Headquarters but was refused admittance. They were, however, informed by an English-speaking gatekeeper that the Indians had just been released.

On the 21st December, two days later, Mr. Luk of the Foreign Office was on the Indians had been released from the Strike Headquarters at 4 o'clock on the previous Saturday afternoon. Two days later, on the 23rd December, the British Consul-General informed the A.P.C. that a strong protest had been despatched to the Government that day in regard to the incident. No further news of the Indians was received until the 27th December when the A.P.C. heard from an Indian watchman employed by a Chinese firm that he had seen the two men in chains in the Strikers' Headquarters prison on the 24th December. This information was immediately passed to the Consul-General who sent his Vice-Consul, accompanied by an A.P.C. representative, to the Foreign Office to endeavour to test this information and make a further attempt to effect the release of the captives. On arrival the Foreign Office informed them that they were under the impression the Indians had been released some days ago and pointed out the possibility of their not wishing to return to us. However, in view of the new information they promised to make immediate enquiries. On the 31st December further information was received to the effect that the Indians had been in chains in the strikers' prison on December 25th, and the British Vice-Consul and an A.P.C. representative again proceeded to the Foreign Office, who suggested in view of the information that the Police might send inspectors with them to the strikers' prison. They proceeded to the Police Bureau and were informed by the officials that nothing could be done against the strikers. They then returned to the Foreign Office and explained what had happened, whereupon Mr. Fu Ping Sheng, Foreign Minister, issued a written order to the Police to obtain the release of the Indians and informed the Vice-Consul they would probably be set free next day. Nothing, however, was heard for some days and on January 4th the British Vice-Consul again proceeded to the Foreign Office and was informed that the Strike Committee had promised to release the Indians, but had subsequently stated that they (the Indians) preferred to remain in Canton rather than return to the A.P.C. The Vice-Consul pointed out that he would like to see the Indians and get them to state their wishes before him and the Foreign Office promised to endeavour to arrange a meeting at the Police Bureau in the near future.

## CONSUL-GENERAL'S LETTER.

Nothing further having transpired the Consul-General, on the 6th inst., despatched the following communication to the local Government:—

"Sir, I have the honour to refer to my communication to you of the 23rd December last, with regard to the kidnapping by the strike pickets of Mr. Cadman and two other British subjects

who are natives of India, and to express my extreme surprise that they have so far not been surrendered to me. On the 2nd instant my Vice-Consul was assured by yourself and Mr. Luk that they would be released at once. On the 4th instant he was again told that there was every reason to believe that they had been released the previous day, but they have so far not reported themselves to me. It is inferred that they might be unwilling to return to Shanghai—an inference which I am not prepared to accept, but if such be the case, cannot your Bureau afford me facilities for obtaining by interview with the men in question or otherwise evidence corroborative thereof?

It is on the other hand asserted that they are being detained at the Strikers' Headquarters in chains. To Mr. Fitz-Maurice's request that, either your Office or the Police Headquarters send a representative along with him to verify the truth or otherwise of this assertion the answer was returned that this was not possible.

The conclusions to be drawn from tergiversatory attitude are:—

1. That they have been murdered and that their death is being concealed.

2. That they are being detained in duress vile by the strikers and that the Government cringing to the Strike Committee are powerless to effect their release.

3. That whilst it may be possible, through intimidation or otherwise, they elect to remain in the city, it is extremely significant that I can get no definite information from either yourself or the Police as to their whereabouts.

4. I have accordingly the honour to ask you to be so good as to furnish me, within 48 hours, with some authoritative declaration as to which of the above three suppositions is the correct one. Should such not be forthcoming, I must assume that in the capital of the Nationalist Government there exists an *imperium in imperio* over which the Government confessedly have no control, and I reserve to myself the right to take such further action as may seem called for, in order to safeguard the lives and liberty of the subjects of His Majesty the King in what professes to be a friendly country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. JAMESON.

Consul-General.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Canton.

On the 8th January the Indian watchmen returned to Fat's Installation where they were employed, having been released on the 6th. They were in a highly nervous condition but after a long rest and food, made the following statements which were sworn at the British Consulate on January 11th:—

## STATEMENT OF GAJAH SINGH.

"On the afternoon of the 18th December as we were proceeding away from the *Shan* our boat was fired on to the extent of about 12 shots and immediately afterwards a steam launch bore down on us and ordered us to stop. We were then ordered to get into this steam launch but refused to go till Mr. Cadman told us it would be better to do so. On boarding the steam launch we were at once bound with ropes and beaten. A little later we saw searchlights and we thought that the gunboats were coming to our rescue so we attempted to jump into the river but were stopped by the strikers and beaten down into the boat. Eventually we were landed on the front Bund somewhere beyond The Sun Co. They then took our turbans off and tied them round our necks with two men at each pulling in opposite directions. On the way to the Tung Yuen we were kicked and beaten both by the strikers and the mob following. When we reached Tung Yuen we were put into chains which bound our necks to our feet and which did not allow us to assume a standing posture. We were in these chains for 14 hours after which time they disconnected the chain joining our necks to our feet and we could stand straight, but still in chains. The Judge of the Court then told us that as we had been serving in a British boat we would be shot. After this we were taken by two men beating us the while and put into a cell where they stripped us of all our clothing except our pantaloons. The next morning at 9 a.m. a bowl of rice was brought to each of us and when we attempted to eat it some of the rowdier strikers threw bits of beef into the bowls and we were, therefore, unable to touch it. The next morning, the 20th, at 9 a.m. rice was brought again and the same thing happened. Whereupon we told them that we could not eat beef and that if they did not give us something without beef in it we would die of starvation. This bore fruit as on the morning of the 21st we were given straight rice to eat. This was our first meal since our capture. During our confinement in prison we were ordered to clean the latrines and when we refused to do this we were beaten and instead we were made to clean floors which were covered with all sorts of expectorated matter and filth.

This we had to throw into the gutters outside. On the 1st January a watchman friend from Wongsha named Rahjit Singh brought us three or four blankets. The strikers gave us one of these blankets between the two and kept the rest. On the 6th January we were told that we had to go to the Police Station and when we got there we were asked if we wanted to go back to the A.P.C. We said 'Yes' and were eventually released at 3 p.m. Then we went to Wongsha still in an unclothed condition and joined our watchman friend there at 7 p.m. and spent the night with him. At 9 a.m. on the 7th we went to the Tung Yuen to try and get our clothes back. I was given all my possessions with the exception of my great coat and boots, both company uniform, H.K. \$15, and my gold wrist watch. We had to wait from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 p.m. before we got these. On the morning of the 8th we took a sampan from Wongsha and went back to the company's installation at Fat's.

## STATEMENT OF HILMA SINGH.

"On the 18th December, about 6 p.m., captured at 7 p.m., taken on shore with hands tied behind, we were made to sit down and one man each side struck us with their fists. They then took our turbans off and put a twist round our necks with them. We were led to Tung Yuen and on the way our captors kept pulling our heads backwards and forwards with our turbans. We were taken to the office and searched. We were then bound in a squatting position for one hour in the office. One man then said 'If you go back to the English or Shanghai you will shoot you.' I said 'Shoot me then' and they then kicked and hit me with their fists. We were then put in a cell. We were then told we were going to be shot every day at about 9 a.m. When we were taken to the lavatory by the duty guard sometimes put beef in my rice so that I had to throw it away or break caste. We were told to clean the lavatories as well as the cells. When I tried to explain that I could not clean lavatories they punched and kicked me. We were in chains every day and night until the 6th January. We had no bedding but only a two-foot trestle. On the 6th we were taken to Kung On Kwok (Police Headquarters) with only hands tied. I went to the railway station at Wongsha at 7 p.m. and stayed with friends. At 9 a.m., 7th, I went to Tung Yuen Headquarters with my clothes with Rahjit Singh. They gave me my clothes at 5 p.m. after all men saying they did not know who had the key. Rahjit Singh got a sampan for me this morning and I went back to A.P.C. I had \$30 with me which has not been returned and Gajah Singh had gold wrist watch and \$15."

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST AND DR. C. C. WU. An American journalist who had spent some time in the city studying conditions, recently saw Dr. C. C. Wu, Mayor of the City and member of the Executive, and asked him why the Government allowed a Strikers' Court to exist in Canton. Dr. Wu replied that there was no such thing whereupon the journalist informed him that he had just come from the Strikers' Court and seen their prison and also their prisoners. Dr. Wu suggested that it was the strike law of dealing with their own whereupon the journalist cited a case in which an itinerant vegetable seller was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment by the strikers for selling goods to a foreign boat.

There is a further report from two foreign business men who had reason to visit the Strike Headquarters on the 22nd December to retrieve some seized cargo. They have stated that they saw two Indians in chains with practically no clothing in the strikers' court and from the descriptions given by them there appears little doubt that they were the A.P.C. watchmen.

We shall doubtless hear in due course what the local Government have to say in this matter and what action they intend to take against those responsible for the ill-treatment of these two Indians. The Chinese are professing friendship for what they are pleased to term the "oppressed peoples" and these peoples can note from the foregoing the treatment that is likely to be meted out to them should they venture into the capital of the Nationalist Government when the Strike Committee hold sway.

OUTRAGEOUS! A LESSON TO "OPRESSED PEOPLES."

To this statement is added the following letter:—

H.B.M. Consulate-General, Canton, January 11th, 1926.

SIR,—Having reference to my letter of January 6th on the subject of the arrest by strike pickets of two British subjects, natives of India, I have now the honour to inform you that the men in question were released in the afternoon of the 6th instant. As I had anticipated, there was no truth whatever in the suggestion that they were unwilling to return to Shanghai. I enclose copies of return statements respecting the treatment which was meted out to them, and request that you will take immediate steps to recover the money and other property not yet returned.

With regard to the enclosed statements I would observe that this incident affords an illuminating commentary on present day methods of judicial administration in China. That two perfectly inoffensive foreigners, guilty of no offence whatsoever, simply carrying out their duties in the service of a British Company pursuing its lawful business, should have been detained in chains for nineteen days without any charge being laid against them, and should have been deprived of means of communicating with their Consular representative is outrageous.

Officials of the Canton Government have on repeated occasions intimated to His Majesty's Vice-Consul, newspaper correspondents and others that such things as strikers' courts, prisons, etc., do not exist. In view, however, of what has happened to these men I venture to assert that those who made such statements are either unaware of what is going on, practically next door to their own offices, or (Continued at foot of next Column.)

## LOCAL RACING NOTES.

## WEIGHTS ALLOTTED FOR FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(BY APPOINT.)

The weights allotted by the Official Handicapper for the First Extra Race Meeting, to be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club at Happy Valley on Saturday, April 3rd, are now available.

The Hainton Plate "A" Class (5 furlongs) contains the names of 17 ponies as follow:—

San Diego	168 lbs.
September	163 "
Home Call	163 "
Fireworks	161 "
Daisy Dahlia	160 "
Rothsay	159 "
Tacoma	159 "
Sunburst Rose	158 "
Melody Dahlia	158 "
Cultura	155 "
The Regent	154 "
Shere Khan II.	153 "
Dobbin	153 "
Loch Rannoch	153 "
Boston	153 "
Saracen	151 "
Bundoran	150 "

It is unfortunate that the Handicapper could not see his way to drop the weights 5 lbs., as the 10 lb. penalty over weight for inches may keep San Diego from going to the post, though I can pick nothing likely to beat him unless Fireworks or Saracen can be persuaded to give of their best. Of course, September was exceptionally smart at this distance twelve months ago, but I fancy he has gone off.

Surprise may be expressed at the inclusion of Shere Khan II. in the "A" Class. His best time for the distance is 1.34.1-5 when he won the opening event on March 6th. Under any circumstances I cannot make him better than Dobbin or Saracen (when in the mood to race).

It is only fair to remember, however, that Shere Khan II. was not really fit at the annual meeting.

In the Hainton Plate "B" Class, weights have been allotted to the following twenty:—

The Sand Piper	168 lbs.
The Gezer	167 "
Grey Streak	167 "
Horadon	167 "
The Gowl	166 "
Blotting Paper	166 "
Bay of Bellingham	166 "
Emperor (late King Emperor)	164 "
The Golden Pheasant	164 "
Donaghadee	160 "
District Call	159 "
Mowgli	158 "
King's Favourite	155 "
Craigavard	154 "
Reynolds	152 "
Tutix	151 "
Folly	150 "
Invader	148 "
Jambu	146 "

Here again, those at the top of the handicap appear to have been allotted crushing imposts. In view of the fact that bottom weight in the Lincolnshire Handicap is 132 lbs., there would appear to be no valid reason why this policy should not have been followed in the Hainton Plate.

For the Lincolnshire Handicap the imposts are:—

Saligia	167 lbs.
Brigade Call	168 "
San Diego	167 "
Cultura	155 "
September	152 "
Daisy Dahlia	149 "
Tacoma	148 "
Sunburst Rose	147 "
Melody Dahlia	144 "
The Regent	143 "
Loch Rannoch	141 "
Boston	141 "
Dobbin	141 "
Saracen	141 "
Demon Boy	140 "
Grey Streak	138 "
Reardan	138 "
The Gowl	137 "
Bay of Bellingham	135 "
The Golden Pheasant	133 "
Barley Grass	132 "

A.B.—If top weight does not accept, all weights to be raised 10 lbs.

Here it would appear that the Handicapper found himself faced with the problem of giving the owners of ponies at the bottom of the handicap a chance to have a run for their money. Hence the stipulation with regard to the raising of weights in event of Saligia not being sent to the post. I do not blame him. In fact I trust that he has killed two birds with one stone and that both Saligia and Brigade Call will be absentees when the flag drops.

that they are willfully attempting to mislead public opinion abroad. Full particulars of this case are being communicated to the Government of the Punjab, who will doubtless make due note thereof and will not fail to point out to those concerned what treatment members of what Chinese orators term "the oppressed peoples" may expect at the hands of their so-called friends, and what value is to be placed on their altruistic expressions of sympathy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) N. FITZMAURICE, (In the absence of His Majesty's Consul-General.) The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Canton.

## THEFTS FROM YACHTS.

## A BANISHEE KINDLY TREATED.

Before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese, who pleaded guilty to a charge of having returned from banishment, was also arraigned on three charges of theft from yachts at the Yacht Club. The charges were:—

- (1) Stealing from the yacht *Way Wanderer* two jib cotton sails, one spinaker sail, two pieces of 1-inch main sheets 24 fathoms long, one iron anchor, one 1-inch Manila rope 20 fathoms long, and one sailor's knife, the property of Mr. H. S. Rouse;
- (2) Stealing from the *Falcon*, one 11-inch Manila rope 18 fathoms long, four quilt pillows, one 1-inch main sheet 24 fathoms long, one silk mainsail, two silk jib sails, one cotton sail, one anchor and one sail cover, the property of Mr. A. Ritchie;
- (3) Stealing from the *Diana* one grey silk mainsail, one sail cover, one iron anchor, one 2-inch 24 fathoms of Manila rope, two 24 fathoms of mainsails and one main sheet block, belonging to Capt. Arthur.

The Police offered no evidence on the larceny charges, and they were dismissed. Defendant was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on the charge of being a returned banishee.

## TRAFFIC CASES.

## MOTORIST WHO KILLED A DOG.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese motor driver was fined \$10 for having killed a dog, failing to stop, and omitting to report the accident. The dog was owned by Mr. Hall, of the Government quarries.

A Chinese was charged with reckless driving, his speed being estimated at 25 miles an hour. He had been previously convicted, and was fined \$20.

A Chinese was charged with overloading his taxicab. Sub-inspector Alexander stated that there were ten people in the taxicab, and before he stopped it, several coolies were standing on the footboards. Defendant was fined \$15.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## BRITISH CINEMA FILMS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am a frequent visitor to Hongkong, and only on three occasions during the last two years have I had an opportunity of seeing a film which was not American. Such films as "Oliver Twist," "The Epic of Everest," and "Keonismark" were enjoyed. I am sure, by everyone and yet there were no gummen and galloping horses or even detectives or cowboys. Why is it that Hongkong being a British Colony seldom exhibits British, French, German, or any European films?

I suppose the answer would be that the Chinese who constitute the bulk of the Cinema Patrons prefer American films. I refuse to believe such an answer for a moment, and in any case, they are not given the opportunity to make a comparison.

The majority of Britishers in Hongkong are ex-Servicemen and no doubt would welcome such films as "Ypres," "The Landing at Zeebrugge," and others of a similar nature, but under the present conditions there is no opportunity of seeing such films. "Tom Mix" and his gallant band of Head Hunters or "The Visible Tear" and similar stuff is being served out daily to the hungry patrons. It is a case of "Hobson's Choice" for them.

Perhaps the Chinese in Hongkong are unaware of the fact that other nations produce films besides America. I don't remember ever seeing "Produced in Great Britain" or "France" or "Germany" announced on the screen before the picture began. Just a yard of film containing the names of the principal actors, and the firm distributing the film (always an American firm) is shown; then the picture commences, if it is other than American. If it is a good film, the American firm gets the credit. If we had to pay more for admittance to see a good British film I for one would not grumble, but perhaps this would not be necessary. At any rate show British Films to Britishers should be the slogan, or European films for Europeans. Let us confine Tom Mix and his satellites to their native land, where they can spend the rest of their lives as Sheriffs of Dead Men Gulches, gallop their horses, and fire their guns to their hearts content, we shan't care.—Yours,

SANDY.

## LOCAL CURRENCY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Last week I received two Mexican silver dollars at the Post Office as part of some change. I have tried to dispose of these coins one at the Hongkong Hotel, and the other at a Chinese shop. In each case an attempt has been made to deduct ten cents as "exchange." Can you say if this is legal?—Yours etc.,

Hongkong, March 22nd.

A radio message from Chicago says:—A new gift of \$4,000,000 from Mrs. Montgomery Ward to Northwestern University was announced on March 14th. The money is to be used for the extension of the medical and dental schools.



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"DELTA"	8,697	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	9,941	29th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	26th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,697	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

"TAKADA"	6,949	4th April	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	24th April	do.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,968	2nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambangan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—  
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.  
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.  
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"JAPAN"	6,082	25th Mar. 8 a.m.	Yokohama (direct), Kobe and Osaka.
"TILAWA"	10,000	31st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTIA"	7,754	6th Apr.	Kobe.
"PERIM"	7,843	10th Apr.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Apr.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,968	8th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	23rd May	do.
"PADU"	8,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DELTA"	8,697	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Shanghai only.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	25th June	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"RANPURA"	16,585	9th July	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
 \*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.  
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
 Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.  
 Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Saturday, 27th Mar. 12 Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAI-CHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.**

General Managers.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 24th Mar.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYING"	On 24th Mar.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"LIANGHONG"	On 24th Mar.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAKING"	On 26th Mar.	9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th Mar.	8 a.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 27th Mar.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th Mar.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 30th Mar.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 31st Mar.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 1st April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 2nd April	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 5th April	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone CENTRAL 33.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**

"CHANGTE" & "TAPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM  
**HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.**  
 VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT RANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.  
 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.  
**HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.**

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAPING	17th March	26th March Noon
CHANGTE	27th March	23rd April
TAPING	19th May	23rd May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: CENTRAL 33.

Agents.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

**NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.  
 S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th April

**LLOYD TRIestino.**

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR  
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).  
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO  
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND  
 DANUBE PORTS.  
 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE  
**£66.**

**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "FIUME-LI"	... ..	Sails 7th April
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... ..	Sails 5th May

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA"	... ..	Sails 29th Mar.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... ..	Sails 12th April
S.S. "FIUME-LI"	... ..	Sails 3rd May
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... ..	Sails 31st May

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	... ..	Sails from Calcutta 21st Mar.
S.S. "UMSINGA"	... ..	Sails from Colombo 12th April

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

**DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.**

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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**BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE**

Joint Service of the

**BLUE FUNNEL LINE**

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**  
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "JASON"	... ..	18th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF BANGKOK"	... ..	27th Mar.
S.S. "CALOHA"	... ..	9th Apr.
S.S. "LANGTON HALL"	... ..	23rd Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
 Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.



